

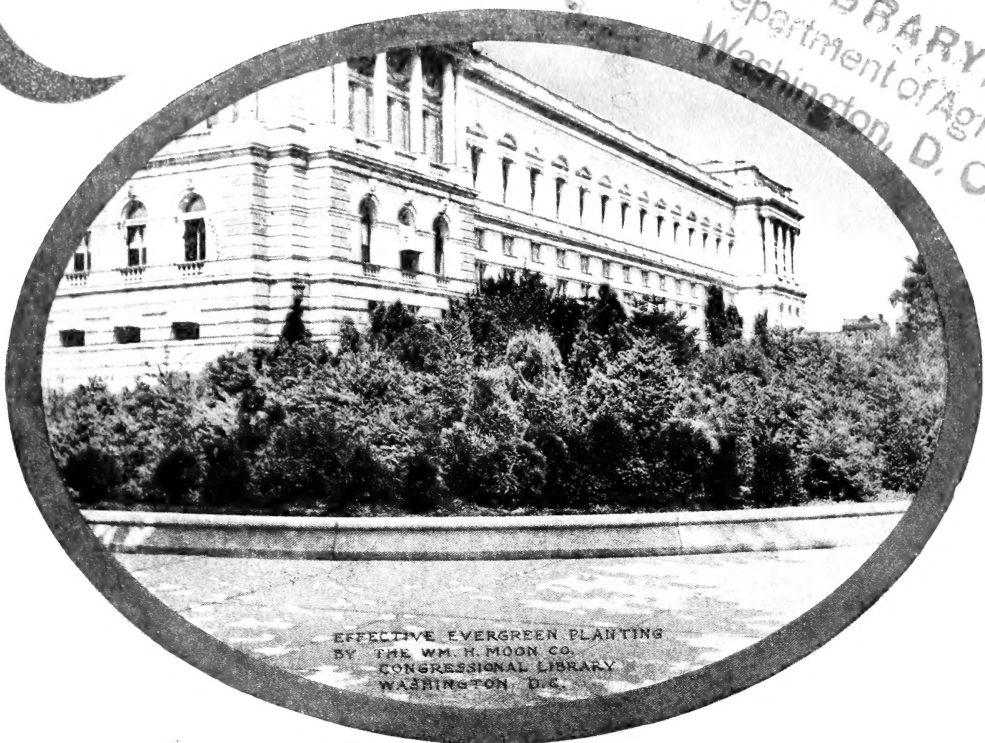
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.73

1905

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



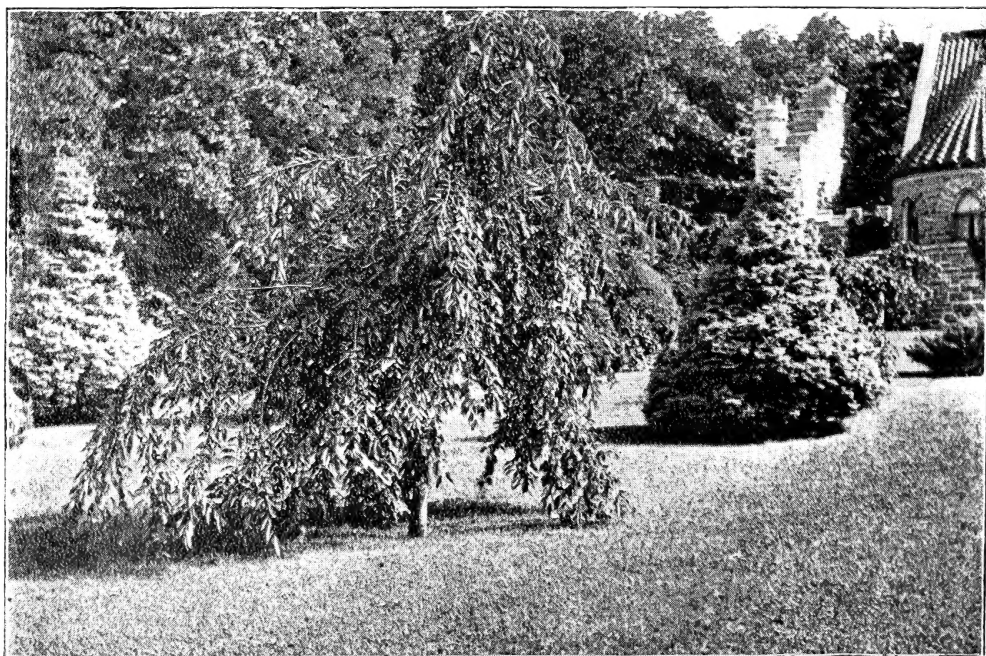
THE WM. H. MOON CO. GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MORRISVILLE
PENNSYLVANIA

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING

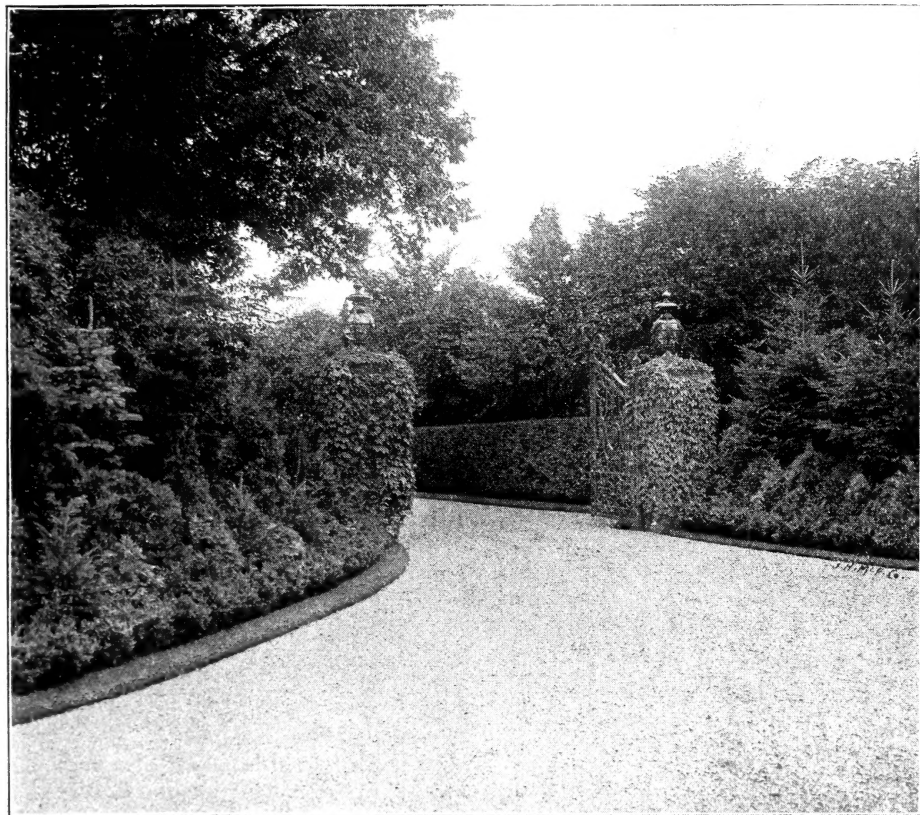


AN EFFECTIVE PIECE OF EVERGREEN PLANTING, DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY US



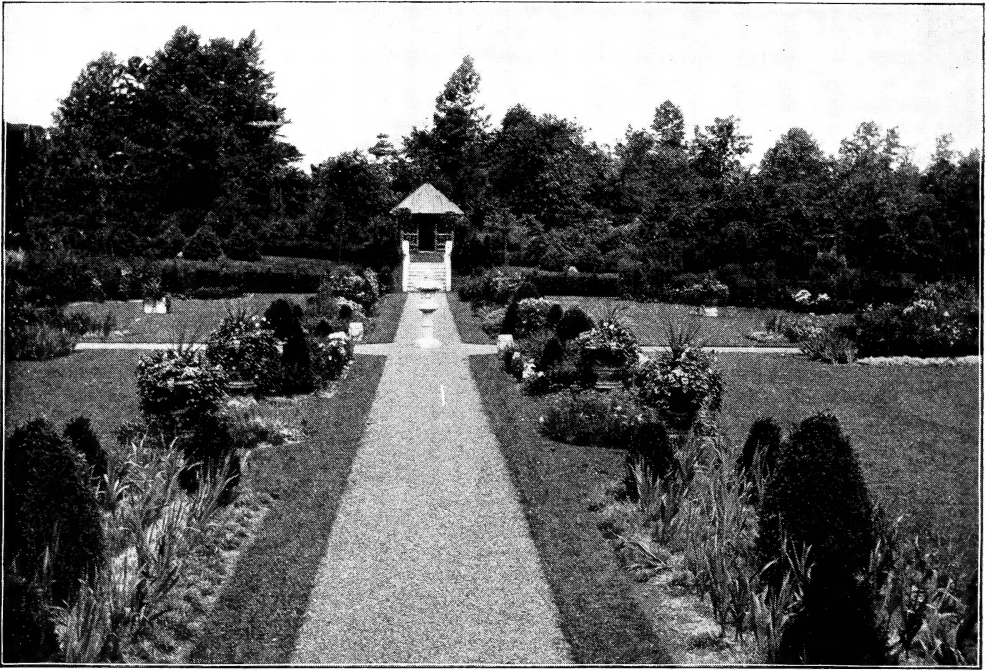
WEeping CHERRY AND EVERGREENS, FURNISHED AND ARRANGED BY US

The Wm. H. Moon Company



GLENWOOD NURSERIES MORRISVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Office and Landscape Department
616 Stephen Girard Building, 21 South Twelfth Street



FORMAL GARDENS AND EVERGREEN PLANTING DESIGNED AND
EXECUTED BY US

Successful Landscape Planting

Landscape engineering in all its branches carefully arranged and executed by the comprehensive organization of the Wm. H. Moon Co. We make a specialty of drawing plans showing best locations for walks, drives and ornamental planting, and are prepared to carry to completion all branches of landscape adornment.

We are not restricted in territory. Our operations are confined to no particular field or place, and our experience and facilities warrant us in recommending our services to prospective clients anywhere in the broad land of America.

We solicit correspondence from all who contemplate improving and beautifying their grounds, whether it be in the lawn of the modest home or the vast estate of the wealthy. Our booklet on "Successful Landscape Planting" will be mailed to all who write us concerning work in this branch of our business.



GROUP OF EVERGREENS AT GLENWOOD

The Horticultural Art Book

Is an annual publication presented with the compliments of THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY to customers and other interested horticulturists. It is not only a catalogue of the productions of the

Glenwood Nurseries

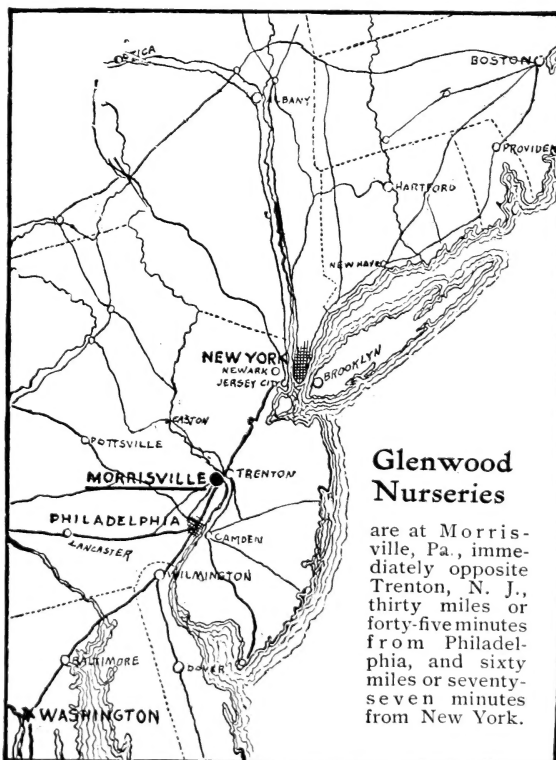
containing varieties, sizes and prices, but it is an Art Book, illustrating individual trees and shrubs, as well as showing the results obtainable with our products, when placed under the skill of our Landscape Experts. It is also a handbook containing descriptions of the character of growth, color of flower or fruit, and adaptability to location or effect to be produced. It contains notes regarding hardiness of certain varieties and is intended to combine in a condensed form all the information regarding Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Vines, and other items listed herein, as will enable the seeker after knowledge of this character to intelligently select such varieties as will produce desired results.

Nevertheless, we do not recommend everything in this book as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some varieties are best adapted to certain localities; others are singular or grotesque specimens of plant growth, admired by many and wanted by only a few. But it is our business to cater to all tastes, and therefore it is necessary to enumerate many things which are valued especially because rare or odd.

The collection, propagation and growth of such a stock has thus required many years of careful, persistent research and toil; for we have striven for superiority of quality and genuineness of variety in all branches of our trade, and we now invite your inspection of our Nursery of upwards of three hundred acres on any day except the Sabbath. A much better idea of our stock can be obtained in this way than from the most explicit descriptive catalogue.

The Glenwood Nurseries were established thirty-two years ago and have so increased their plant and production as to now rank as the leading Ornamental Nursery in the United States; carrying many lines of choice ornamentals, especially Evergreens and the largest assortment of American-grown acclimated specimen trees. The adaptability of our land insures a vigorous, healthy foliage and fine fibrous root system.

The map shows the central location of the Glenwood Nurseries, near Morrisville, Bucks county, Pa., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They





are about one mile from Trenton, N. J., thirty miles from Philadelphia, and sixty miles from New York, and are accessible by either the Pennsylvania Railroad (New York Division), or the Bound Brook route to Trenton, N. J., where carriages can always be obtained at the depots. The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Traction Company's trolley passes our nurseries, leaving Warren and Hanover streets, Trenton, N. J. and Yardley station, on the Bound Brook Railroad, which is about two miles distant.

BUSINESS TERMS

If our prices on any article may appear higher than those of some of our competitors, be assured that they are only enough higher to compensate for the superiority in quality that we expect to give every purchaser. Life is too short to squander in nursing sickly trees or worthless varieties.

Our Terms are net cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties, whose financial rating is not recorded in Dun or Bradstreet, must be accompanied by reference or a Draft on New York or Philadelphia, or Registered Letter or Money Order on Morrisville, Pa.

Please Write Orders on separate sheet, apart from the body of the letter; please also give name and address distinctly.

Packing and Shipping. No charge is made for packing or for delivery to freight depots or express offices in Trenton, N. J. Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding; otherwise we will use our own judgment; but, upon delivery to railroad, steamboat or express companies, our responsibility ceases.

Errors. In the press of business, errors sometimes may occur, of which we desire to be informed at once, that we may make proper amends, as we wish to render full satisfaction to all favoring us with their custom.

A Certificate of Inspection as to healthfulness and freedom from disease accompanies every shipment of our stock.

Our Philadelphia Office is at 616 Stephen Girard Building, 21 South Twelfth street, where any information in regard to our nursery stock may be obtained by all in that vicinity, and where all who wish to consult us in regard to landscape work should apply.

Address all correspondence to

James M. Moon, *President*
Henry W. Comfort, *Vice-President* } *Directors*
Edward C. Williamson
Wm. H. Moon, *Sec., Treas. and Gen. Mgr.*
Henry T. Moon, *Assistant Manager*

THE WM. H. MOON CO.
MORRISVILLE, PA., or PHILADELPHIA, PA.





GROUP OF HEMLOCKS. (See page 19.)

Coniferous Evergreens



EVERGREENS are our great specialty. To produce the finest in the United States has been our aim for over a quarter-century. The successful transplanting and handsome growth of "Moon's Evergreens" have become proverbial, and the ever-increasing demand is both reward and incentive. The soil of the Glenwood Nurseries is especially adapted to the growth of Evergreens, insuring fine, fibrous roots. Frequent root-pruning in mid-summer and early autumn also contributes largely to their success when transplanted, and our method of shipping specimen trees, with balls of earth and burlap covering about the roots, practically insures fine growth when planted again. Evergreens may be planted in spring, or with equal success later, in August and September. They cannot be valued by height alone; the shearings frequently given them are to reduce their height and make them grow into beautiful symmetrical specimens. Spindling odds and ends might measure more than our well-pruned, bushy, symmetrical young trees, and yet not be worth the planting.

This fact makes it very difficult to describe evergreens fully, and accounts for difference in price where but slight difference in height occurs. At Glenwood



EVERGREEN DUG WITH
BALL OF EARTH AND
READY FOR PACKING.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

we have many specimen Evergreens whose beauty must be seen to be fully appreciated, and we cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that buyers should, when at all possible, visit our nurseries to inspect the splendid stock we offer. The central location of the Glenwood Nursery, as shown by the map on page 3, is thus an advantage that is yearly more realized.

Besides their recognized value for specimen trees, massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc., the tall Evergreens form perfect backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of early spring, the berries of autumn, the bright bark and twigs of winter, or the light green, golden or silver blue growths of smaller Evergreens.

With Evergreens of moderate growth, beautiful effects are produced by planting close together in beds, varieties that contrast finely. For such hardy beds of permanent color, the Retinosporas, Arborvitæ, Blue Spruce, etc., are particularly useful. Hotels and private homes also use them for filling window boxes and jardinières for interior decorations. The different forms of Arborvitæ, Retinospora, Spruce, Pine and Juniper are preferred for this purpose. The contrasting colors of green, silvery blue and golden foliage give a gay and beautiful appearance to these combinations, whether in window boxes or in more extensive outdoor plantings of beds or borders. There is an increasing appreciation of and demand for these evergreen decorations.

If those who intend planting Evergreens will confer with us, we can offer valuable suggestions and may be able to name special inducements on certain varieties in quantity.

Species marked (L) usually attain at maturity a height of 60 feet. (M) signifies from 30 to 60 feet. (S) from 10 to 30 feet. (D) 4 to 10 feet, and (V D) below 4 feet.

Abies • The Firs

INCLUDING THE SPRUCES—PICEA AND PSEUDOTSUGA

One of the largest and most valuable groups of evergreens. The varied forms embrace trees of all sizes and of a wide range of color. Firs and Spruces are so similar that they are catalogued together; all are strong, hardy growers that are indispensable in landscape planting. Most valuable trees for grouping, specimens, windbreaks and hedges are found in this collection.

Abies Apollinis. (M) Similar to Nordmann's Fir, but has lighter foliage and is more compact.

3 feet, specimens \$5 00
5 to 6 feet, specimens.....\$10 00 to \$15 00

A. balsamea. BALSAM FIR. (M) An ornamental native of our forests, that is very hardy; has dark green needles of pleasant fragrance, grows rapidly when young and does well in moist places. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.

A. Cilicica. (L) A beautiful tree with narrow, flat leaves fine dark green above and silvery white beneath. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

A. Cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. (M) A broad, pyramidal variety of European origin. Foliage a beautiful dark green. Makes handsome specimens. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.

A. concolor. COLORADO FIR. (L) A distinct hardy species from the western states. Foliage a silvery green and of fairly rapid growth.

2 to 3 feet\$2 50 to \$5 00
3 to 4 feet 6 00 to 8 00

A. Fraseri. DOUBLE BALSAM FIR. (L) Similar to the well-known Balsam Fir, but of finer habit, with darker foliage and of longer life. A cheap, quick-growing, desirable evergreen.

1 to 2 feet\$0 50
2 to 3 feet 1 00

A. nobilis, var. glauca. NOBLE SILVER FIR. (L) A beautiful conifer whose foliage is a silvery blue and harmonizes well with the darker coloring of the older needles. It is particularly handsome in the spring. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Abies Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S FIR. (L)

Thick, dense tree of beautiful proportions. The needles are wide, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery under surface that sparkles in the sun. This is one of the prettiest and best evergreens that we offer. It sometimes winterkills in the New England States; but is handsome as a specimen and for grouping.

1 to 2 feet.....	\$1 00
3 to 4 feet.....	\$5 00 to 6 00
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00 to 10 00

Abies pectinata. EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. (L) A popular evergreen of rapid growth and upright habit. It is valued for many purposes and admired for the glossy dark green needles that are silvery white beneath.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75
4 to 6 feet.....	2 50
6 to 8 feet.....	3 00

A. Pinsapo. SPANISH SILVER FIR. (M) The short, coarse, steel-blue needles are disposed in whorls around the branches. Attractive.

1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$1 50
--------------------	--------

A. Pinsapo, var. glauca. In character resembling the above. Has silvery blue foliage. 1 ½ feet, \$2.

A. Veitchii. (L) Slender pubescent branches covered with leaves of a beautiful dark green above and silvery white beneath. Very hardy in our northern states. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.

Picea · Spruces

Picea alba. WHITE SPRUCE. (L)

A naturally dense, hardy native tree that is much admired for the beautiful blue gray of its needles. 2 to 2 ½ feet, 75 cts.

var. aurea. GLORY OF SPRUCES. A novelty among Spruces, with bright golden needles in spring that grow darker as the season advances.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 50
4 to 6 feet.....	5 00

P. Alcockiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE.

(M) Slender branches and upright growth. Beautiful with its short, dark green needles that are silvery blue on their under surface. 1 ½ feet, \$1.50.

P. Engelmanni. COLORADO SPRUCE.

(L) A compact Spruce with bluish green foliage. It resembles the familiar Blue Spruce; is especially



PICEA EXCELSA INVERTA (See page 8)

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Picea Engelmanni, continued.

hardy and valued for lawn planting. We offer some choice specimens.

2 to 4 feet	\$2 00 to \$4 00
4 to 6 feet	8 00 to 15 00



PICEA EXCELSA (See description above)

Picea excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. (L) This familiar Spruce is more generally useful than any of the others. It is a rapid grower; does well in most soils, and withstands the bleak, cold winds of winter. It is valued highly for shelters, windbreaks or hedges. The branches become more pendulous with age. If left untrimmed, they spread out magnificently, and make desirable specimens. If pruned, they become stately trees of symmetrical form. See also Hedge Plants.

2½ to 3 feet	\$0 75
3 to 3½ feet	1 00
6 to 8 ft. specimens...	\$5 00 to 10 00
8 to 10 ft. specimens...	15 00 to 25 00

var. conica. Dwarf, conical form, compact and dense; perfectly symmetrical without pruning; foliage dark green. 3 feet, \$2.50.

var. Gregoryana. GREGORY'S SPRUCE. (D) A low, compact form that is useful in beds or in places where a small specimen is desired. 9 to 12 inches, \$1.

var. inverta. INVERTED SPRUCE. (S) The needles are larger and brighter than those of the species. The lateral branches sprawl about in grotesque, contorted forms. The appearance is extremely odd, and the unacquainted stop to admire this tree, which to them is a freak of nature. It is very useful on lawns, and does much to break the regular outline of other evergreens.

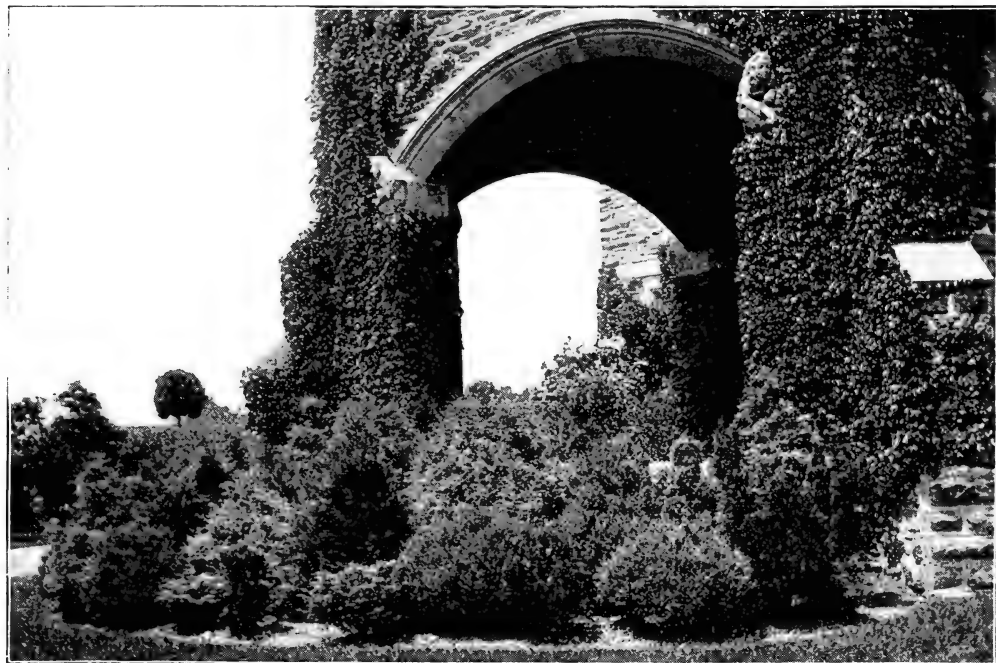
2 to 3 feet	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet	5 00
4 to 5 feet	8 00
5 to 7 feet	15 00

var. Remontii. REMONT'S SPRUCE. (D) A small conical tree with dense, green foliage. Good for planting in beds. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50.

P. orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE. (M) Resembles the Norway Spruce somewhat, but has smaller needles



PLANTING OF CONIFERS AS A SCREEN IN FRONT OF STABLE



OUR EVERGREENS GROUPED AT THE BASE OF AN ARCH. AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII ON WALL

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Picea orientalis, continued

of darker green, and more compact in growth. It is hardy, withstands shearing, and is one of our best evergreens for groups and specimens.

1 to 2 feet.....	\$1 50
2 to 3 feet, specimens	\$2 50 to 4 00
3 to 4 feet, specimens	5 00 to 6 00
4 to 5 feet, specimens	10 00



PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA

Picea polita. TIGER-TAIL SPRUCE. (M) A peculiar and rare tree, with long, slender, grotesque branches. Valued in rockeries and as a specimen. 3½ to 4½ feet, \$3.

P. pungens. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. (M) It is hardy, vigorous, long-lived and upright in habit. If pruned, it becomes dense and symmetrical; if untrimmed, open and graceful. The light silvery blue coloring is a rare bestowal of nature, and one she has saved for these grand trees. For color contrasts in groups of evergreens, or as ornaments to any lawn, they stand without a peer. In seedlings the color is variable—sometimes almost green. Ungrafted seedlings.

1 to 2 feet	\$1 50
2 to 3 feet	2 50
3 to 4 feet	3 50
4 to 5 feet	5 00
6 to 7 feet	7 00

var. glauca. (M) Of similar character to the preceding, with a more pronounced light blue coloring. We graft from the best "blues" obtainable and secure fine well-colored specimens, which we can guarantee to be true to name.

1 to 2 feet	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet	3 50
3 to 4 feet	\$7 00 to 10 00

var. Kosteriana. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. (M) In this new variety the color is a deeper, richer blue. It is the highest type of Blue Spruce, and one that cannot be too highly recommended. This is one of the finest ornamental evergreens ever introduced, and a specimen or two, of the kind of trees we furnish, on the lawn, adds a dignity and beauty to it hard to describe. Our stock is grafted from Koster's best "true blue" trees.

1 to 2 feet	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet	\$10 00 to 15 00

Write for prices by the dozen and hundred

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Pseudotsuga

A group of evergreens similar to the spruces.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. DOUGLAS' SPRUCE. (L) A very hardy tree, from Colorado, with soft, dark green foliage, sometimes almost glaucous. A desirable specimen and beautiful tree.

1 to 1½ feet.....\$0 50
1½ to 2 feet.....1 00

Cedrus • The Cedars

These are the true Cedars. They are not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia, though in sheltered positions they grow into beautiful trees. On lawns and public grounds they are very ornamental, and where possible we recommend their more general use.

Cedrus Atlantica, var. glauca. MT. ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. (M) A rare pyramidal tree with open branches and light bluish foliage. It is very attractive. 2½ to 3 feet, \$2 each.

C. Deodara. DEODAR, or INDIAN CEDAR. (M) The branches are graceful and drooping, with a silvery light blue foliage. A fine specimen tree.

1½ to 2 feet.....\$1 50
2 to 2½ feet.....2 50

Cephalotaxus

These are handsome Chinese Evergreens, similar to the yews, but with broader light green

foliage. They are quite dwarf and attractive for specimens and rockeries, but require protection north of Philadelphia.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. (S) The smallest species, with rather stiff, spreading branches. 2 to 3 feet, \$4 to \$5 each.

C. Fortunei. (S) More graceful than the above, with slender branches and darker foliage. 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50 to \$5 each.

Cryptomeria

Cryptomeria Japonica. (M) Pendulous, open habit, with light glaucous foliage somewhat similar to that of a juniper. In fall and winter it changes to bronze. A valuable tree but not hardy much north of Philadelphia. 2 feet, \$1.50.

Cupressus • Cypress

Graceful conifers of pyramidal habit and vigorous growth, with dense, elegant foliage. They grow well in most soils and form beautiful specimens, but they require protection north of Philadelphia.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. LAWSON'S CYPRESS. (L) Drooping branches clothed with soft, dark green foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.

var. versicolor. The branches are beautifully tipped with variegated foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.

Juniperus • The Junipers and Cedars

A group remarkable for the varied forms it embraces. Trees of medium height down to the smallest dwarfs are included here, while different green, yellow and silvery hues characterize the foliage. Junipers possess remarkable vigor, and thrive in bleak, barren situations; in poor, stony soils; in low, damp ground; at the seashore, or almost anywhere. The columnar forms are valued for formal effects, or to break the monotonous outline of other trees; the trailing ones for rocky slopes and sand-banks. They are all much used for shelter-belts, screens, specimens, bedding and grouping.

Juniperus Canadensis, var. aurea, syn., Douglasii. DOUGLAS' DWARF GOLDEN JUNIPER. (V D) A low, spreading form with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in winter. It is very showy as an edging and beautiful

Juniperus Canadensis, var. aurea, continued in groups and rockeries. It is admired wherever a hardy little golden evergreen is needed, and we recommend it highly.

1 to 1½ feet.....\$0 75
1½ to 2 feet.....1 50

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Juniperus communis, var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. (S) A slender, columnar tree, with glaucous green foliage. Very useful in formal planting; for grouping with other evergreens and for small yards, rockeries and cemeteries.

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25
3 to 4 feet.....	75
4 to 5 feet.....	1 25

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER. (S) Similar in habit to the above, but a taller and more rapid grower; less dense, lighter color.

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00

var. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. (S) Very hardy; closely resembles *J. Hibernica*, but has a lighter and bluer tint to its foliage.

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25
2 to 2½ feet.....	75

J. Japonica. JAPANESE JUNIPER. (D) A form useful for rockeries and specimens, with light green and glaucous foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.

var. aurea. GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. (V D) A low spreading tree of bright golden yellow, even in winter. 6 to 10 inches, \$1.

Juniperus Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. (V D) Another spreading form, with deep, dark green foliage. Very valuable for rockeries, grouping and borders, making a pleasing contrast to other low-growing trees.

1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 75
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50

J. Virginiana. RED CEDAR. (M) A familiar tree, of medium size and pyramidal habit. It is extremely hardy and thrives even in barren places where other trees will not grow. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts.

var. elegantissima. (M) Has bright, golden foliage in the spring and summer, that turns to a coppery hue in the winter. It resembles the above in form and is hardy and useful for contrasts and grouping.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00

var. glauca. (M) Another form that is more open and beautiful with its shining, silvery blue leaves. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50.

Picea. See page 7.

Pinus • The Pines

The Pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are natives of our lowlands and mountainous regions, and withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected. They are mostly of pyramidal habit, grow rapidly, and are not particular as to soil. Pines are very ornamental and useful on lawns and public grounds. They are so diverse in character that species may be selected for even the smallest areas as well as for vast estates. In groups, shelter-belts or as tall screens their value is highly appreciated. We annually root-prune our Pines so that they develop fine fibrous roots, enabling us to dig and ship them with balls of earth with very little risk in transplanting.

Pinus Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. (L) A tall, massive tree, with spreading branches heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A useful species along the coast, and grows equally well inland. It is popular for grouping or as specimens.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00

Pinus Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. (M) A very hardy and handsome Pine, with short, bluish green leaves, that grows slowly into a compact, pyramidal tree. It branches symmetrically, even at the base, and makes a beautiful ornament for small places or for contrasting with other evergreens. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

Write for prices by the dozen and hundred

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Pinus excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. (L)

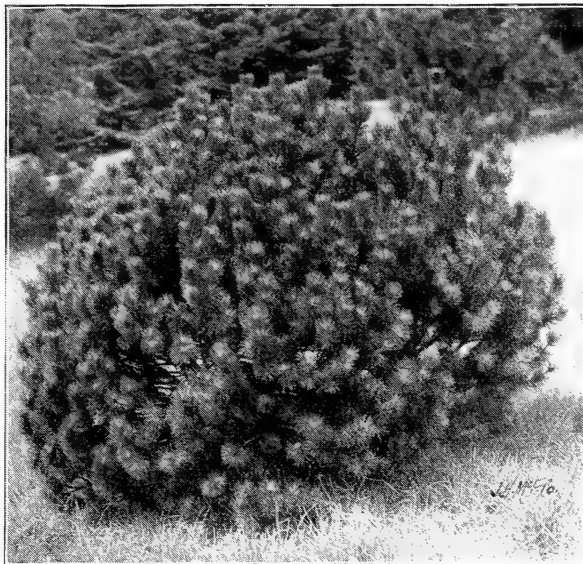
In general appearance resembles the White Pine. The soft, long needles are light green, and droop in graceful fringes from the long, slender branches. It becomes a tall tree, and is very attractive where given room to develop.

3 to 4 feet	\$2 00
4 to 5 feet	4 00
5 to 6 feet	10 00
6 to 8 feet	15 00

P. montana, var. Mughus. MUGHUS

PINE. (D) This unique Alpine species forms a dark, dome-shaped bush, broader than its height, and sometimes almost prostrate. Valuable for planting on small lawns, terraces, rockeries, barren hillsides, or near the sea. (See illustration.)

1 foot	\$1 00
1 to 1½ feet	1 50



PINUS MUGHUS

P. radiata, syn. insignis. (L) A stately tree of rapid growth, with soft, bright green needles. A native of California that is rare in the East, and not hardy much north of Philadelphia. 2½ to 3 feet, \$1.50.

P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. (L) The most common and quickest-growing of the Pines. It withstands the hardships of winter, grows well in sandy soils and barren places. Develops into a tall, noble tree whose ruggedness in old age is picturesque and grand. The needles are soft, and silvery green; the horizontal branches are in regular whorls about the trunk, making the young trees symmetrical, open pyramids. It grows into naturally beautiful specimens; makes fine backgrounds and shelter-belts, and is valuable in any planting. No tree is more valuable for use in pro-

Pinus Strobus, continued.

ducing artistic effects in mass planting, and it is often used for breaking up the usually monotonous sky-line effects in many of our large parks.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. (L) A strong and rapid grower, with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles. Not a long-lived tree, but valuable for quick effects. Generally useful, and one of the most popular Pines.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 25
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00

Pseudotsuga. See page 11

Retinospora

Sometimes called Japan Cypress, and known botanically as Chamæcyparis. This group is unusually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints. The species generally are of pyramidal habit, vigorous growers, that thrive in most soils, and seldom attain a greater height than 40 feet. Their coloring is constant and attractive

RETINOSPORA, continued

at all seasons. They are useful in all ornamental plantings, and particularly well suited for color contrasts, grouping, formal effects, window-boxes and vases. Occasional shearings render them more compact and brighten their distinct, refined and attractive colors.

Retinospora, DAWSON'S GOLDEN. (M) A beautiful tree, whose bright golden foliage is pendulous and graceful. It is more open and airy than some of the species.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2 50
3 to 4 feet..... 4 00

Retinospora filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. (M) Of pyramidal outline, with horizontal branches and drooping, deep green foliage.

1½ to 2 feet.....\$1 50
3 to 4 feet..... 5 00
4 to 5 feet..... 8 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED. (S) More dwarf and not of such upright growth as the above. The leaves are of a bright golden color. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.50.

var. aurea pendula. WEEPING GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. (M) This is a beautiful evergreen of low growth. The foliage is of a rich golden hue, with occasional leaves of deep green, that makes a striking, though pleasing contrast. The slender, thread-like branches droop gracefully to the ground, making a small golden fountain of foliage that blends most pleasingly with the green grass. It is an uncommon plant, and a very useful one for the front of groups or as specimens. 1 to 1½ feet, \$3.

R. filicoides. FERN-LIKE RETINOSPORA. (S) An open form, whose soft green leaves are borne all along the branches. It is a unique evergreen.

9 to 12 inches.....\$1 00
1 to 1½ feet..... 1 75

R. flavescens, var. variegata. WHITE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA. (D) The varied tints of green, yellow and creamy white in this evergreen give it a golden appearance. The habit is dwarf and compact, and its ball-like form makes it a pretty little ornament in many places. We



RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHI (See page 16)

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Retinospora flavescens variegata, con.

have some handsome specimens for immediate effects.

1 foot	\$0 75
1½ feet	1 50
2 to 3 feet	3 50
3 to 4 feet	5 00

R. obtusa. OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA. (M) The largest of the family. Of upright growth and very much admired. The soft green foliage, arranged in flat filaments, gives the tree an airy appearance.

1 to 2 feet	\$0 75
2 feet	1 25
2½ to 3 feet	2 00

var. gracilis aurea. (S) Somewhat like the above, but more loose and open. The young green foliage is profusely marked with a bright golden yellow, making a handsome and attractive tree. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

var. nana. (D) A slow-growing dwarf variety that attains great age. It is popular in Japanese gardens, and attracts much attention here. The deep dark green leaves are arranged in flattened masses that rise above one another, making a dense, heavy foliage, and giving it a beautiful individuality.

6 to 10 inches	\$1 00
10 to 12 inches	1 50
12 to 18 inches	2 50

var. nana aurea. (D) Similar in character to the preceding, with a clear golden colored foliage that is bright and fresh all the year. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.50.

R. pisifera. PEA-FRUITED RETINOSPORA. (M) The slender branches are open and graceful, the foliage light green above and silvery beneath. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.

var. aurea. (D) A similar variety of golden color, with light, airy, attractive foliage. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.50.

R. plumosa. PLUME-LIKE RETINOSPORA. (S) Of conical outline, with light, feathery green



RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA

Retinospora plumosa, continued.

foliage. It stands shearing well, and if frequently pruned becomes compact and dense. It is useful in groups, beds or for vases and window boxes.

2 to 3 feet	\$1 50
3 to 4 feet	3 50
4 to 5 feet	5 00
5 to 6 feet	10 00

var. argentea variegata. (S) Similar to the preceding, with light variegated foliage. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.

var. aurea. (S) The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. In character it resembles the *R. plumosa*. Is especially ornamental, and the soft, plume-like golden foliage is particularly bright in spring.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Retinospora plumosa aurea, continued.

It remains a deep yellow even through the winter. When pruned it becomes symmetrical and regular. It is low-branched, and the golden yellow foliage brushes the green grass in beautiful contrast. A vigorous grower, that is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. It is well adapted for small lawns, and equally appropriate for larger areas. For window-boxes, vases, or formal gardening, its value is realized. We have foreseen the demand for this evergreen and have developed a choice stock, especially of the larger sizes.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00
4 to 5 feet.....	10 00
5 to 6 feet.....	25 00
6 to 7 feet.....	35 00
7 to 8 feet.....	45 00

R. squarrosa Sieboldi. SIEBOLD'S RETINOSPORA.

(S) Dwarf, compact evergreen, with bluish foliage, changing to a purplish hue in winter; a distinct coloring.

1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 75
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 25

Retinospora squarrosa, var. **Veitchi**. (S) Possesses the merits of *R. plumosa*, resembles it in character, and is useful in the same ways. The foliage is feathery, and of a rich, silvery glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. One of the most showy and attractive of the class.

1 to 2 feet.....	\$1 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00
4 to 5 feet.....	10 00
8 to 10 feet specimens.....	65 00

Sciadopitys

Sciadopitys verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. A quite hardy, odd, Japanese tree, of pyramidal character. It grows slowly to large size, is ornamental and interesting. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of umbrella-like tufts of bright green, long, glossy needles.

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	10 00

Taxus • Yews

The Yews are slow-growing, generally small trees, that do well in most soils and possess a particularly fresh-looking foliage. They are highly ornamental and effective as specimens or in groups. Yews withstand clipping well, but they require the protection of sheltered positions in places north of Philadelphia.

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. (S) A slow-growing, thickly branched tree, with small dark green leaves. It is very long-lived, highly ornamental, and especially desirable for cemeteries, groups and specimens. Its ability to withstand close shearing makes it useful for clipping into artificial forms.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3 00 to 4 00

var. elegantissima. ELEGANT ENGLISH YEW. (S) Rather compact form; leaves striped straw-yellow. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

var. fastigiata. IRISH YEW. (S) Slender, pyramidal tree, that retains its shape without

Taxus baccata, var. **fastigiata**, continued.

trimming; useful where little room can be given it. Dark, glossy green leaves are spirally arranged about the branches. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50.

var. fastigiata aurea. GOLDEN IRISH YEW. (S) In character similar to preceding, with young foliage a brilliant golden yellow. It is much valued for formal work, and generally useful. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.

var. repandens. SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. (D) Very luxuriant, low-spreading tree, rarely growing over 3 or 4 feet high. Long, dark green foliage. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

Write for special prices by the dozen and hundred

Thuya · Arborvitae

These highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright habit, do not grow to great heights, and are appropriate for small lawns as well as larger areas. They are generally hardy; grow vigorously in varied soils, and are easily transplanted. Their clean, neat, compact appearance and the soft, frond-like foliage, in many cases so brightly colored, make them useful in grouping, bedding, bordering and formal gardening, for cemetery and lawn specimens, for hedges, screens, window-boxes, vases and house decoration.

Thuya occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ.

(S) Green foliage, pyramidal habit, vigorous and hardy. It is deservedly popular, and much valued for specimens, screens or hedges. See Hedging Plants and illustration below.

3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75
4 to 5 feet.....1 00

var. aurea. GEORGE PEABODY'S ARBORVITÆ.

(S) Color effect a clear, shining golden yellow that contrasts finely with darker evergreens. Of pyramidal habit, grows rapidly; has the brightest and most permanent color of all. Surely one of the handsomest of the golden tinted conifers.

1 to 1½ feet.....\$0 75
1½ to 2 feet.....1 50
2 to 2½ feet.....2 50

var. Burrowii. (S) Possesses the upright form and the dense, compact habit of the Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Particularly valued for its golden tinted foliage, that in winter turns green. Hardy and rare,—we do not know of any nurserymen growing it.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1 25
3 to 4 feet.....2 00

var. Columbia. (S) A rare tree that is very attractive with white variegated foliage. Should be in all collections. Closely resembles *T. Queen Victoria*. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

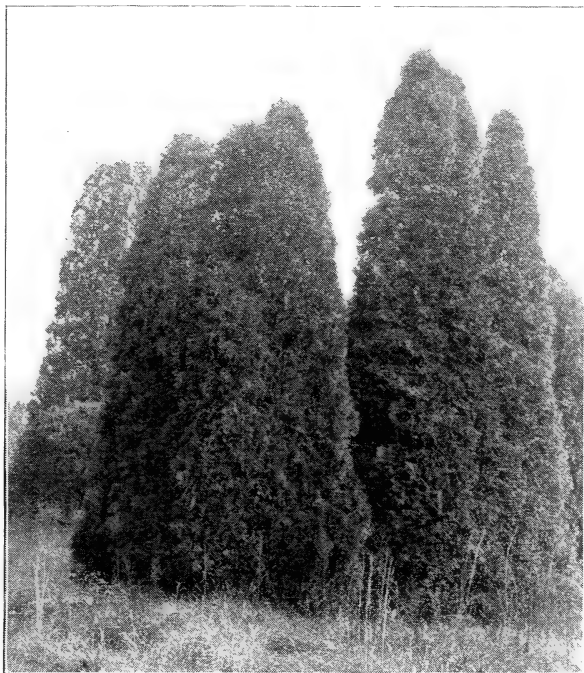
var. compacta. COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat, attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, or house decoration. See Hedging Plants.

1½ to 2 feet.....\$0 75
2 to 2½ feet.....1 50

Thuya occidentalis, var. Ellwangeriana; syn.,

Tom Thumb. (D) It many respects it is similar to the *Retinospora*, and seems to be the connecting link between *Arborvitæ* and that family. It is pretty, hardy, with silvery foliage that closely resembles *T. ericoides* when young, but in winter it does not turn as dark. Its low growth and compact symmetry make it valuable for decoration in small areas.

12 to 18 inches.....\$0 50
1½ to 2 feet.....1 50



AMERICAN ARBORVITÆS

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Thuja occidentalis, var. ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. (D) A conical little evergreen, with soft feathery silver foliage that differs strikingly from most other varieties. In winter the color changes to a blue-brown. Highly desirable for the contrast it makes in groups.

9 to 12 inches.....\$0 25
12 to 18 inches..... 50

var. globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. (D) Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded almost ball-like form, that makes it useful for grouping, specimens, or vases. The foliage is deep, dark green.

1 to 1½ feet.....\$0 75
1½ to 2 feet..... 1 50

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (D) Somewhat resembling *T. compacta*, though not so dense, and useful in the same ways. Coloring, beautiful light golden green.

1½ to 2 feet.....\$1 00
2 to 2½ feet..... 1 50

var. Little Gem. DOUGLAS' ARBORVITÆ. (VD) A dwarf, globe-shaped Arborvitæ, with dark green leaves. 6 to 10 inches, \$1.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. (S) More dense than the American Arborvitæ. A strong, rapid grower. Its compact, slender column of dark green is ornamental as a lawn specimen, for backgrounds and in grouping. Best tall-growing variety and one of the handsomest evergreens.

2 to 3 feet.....\$0 75
4 to 5 feet..... 1 50
5 to 6 feet..... 3 00

var. Queen Victoria. SILVER-TIPPED ARBORVITÆ. (S) Of pyramidal habit, with variegated foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50.

var. Reidii. (S) An intermediate form, between the dwarf and tall growing varieties. It is highly desirable but very uncommon. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.

var. Vervæneana. VERVÆNE'S ARBORVITÆ. (S) Of medium, upright growth. The green and golden tinted leaves blend harmoniously. Possesses marked individuality.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1 50
3 to 4 feet..... 2 50
4 to 5 feet..... 4 00

Thuja occidentalis, var. Wareana; syn., *Sibirica*. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. (S) An especially valuable species for cold climates. Dense and shapely, medium height, in much demand for general purposes. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

Biotas, or Chinese Arborvitaes

These Arborvitæ introduced from the orient have proven to be strong growers and handsome specimens. North of New York City they should be planted in sheltered places.

Thuja orientalis (Biota). CHINESE ARBORVITÆ.

(S) Deep green, soft feathery foliage and pyramidal habit.

3 to 4 feet.....\$1 00
4 to 6 feet..... 2 00

var. aurea (Biota). GOLDEN CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. (D) A dense compact evergreen that is yellowish green in the spring and a bright green later in the season. Very effective in all evergreen groups. 2½ feet, \$1.50.

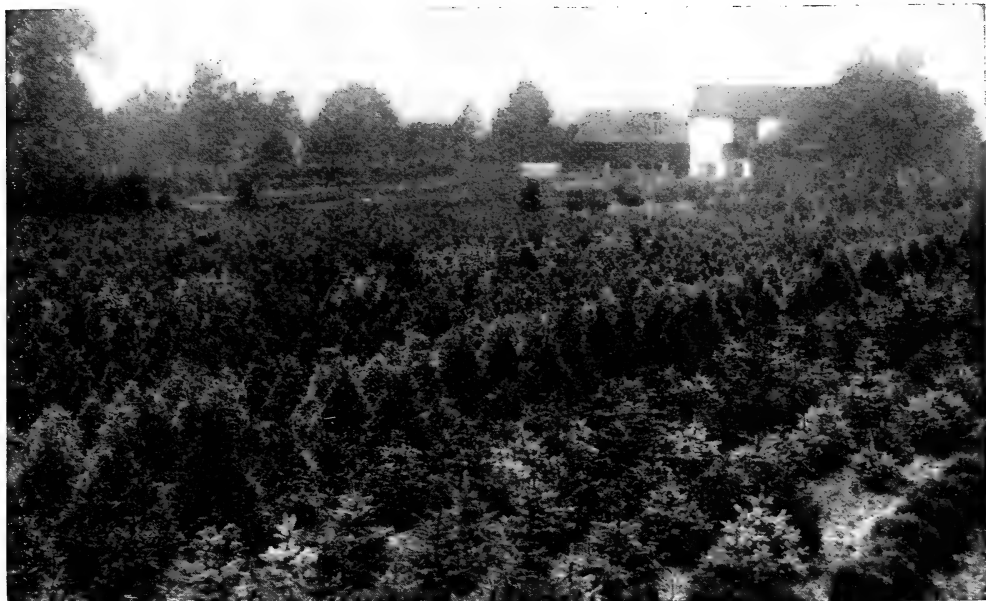
var. elegantissima (Biota). ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (S) Most admired of all Biotas. Of medium, upright growth. In summer the young foliage is a brilliant golden yellow, slowly turning as the season advances, until in winter it is a deep bronze, studded with golden tips in places that catch the sun. Especially useful for color contrasts.

2½ to 3 feet.....\$1 50
3 to 4 feet..... 2 50

var. filiformis; syn., *Japonicum*. THREAD-BRANCHED ARBORVITÆ. (D) A delicate Japanese form, with green feathery foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.

var. filiformis pendula (Biota). (D) A form of the above whose branches droop at their tips. 2 feet, \$1.50.

var. semper aurescens (Biota). EVER-GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (D) A very compact, low-growing form, with bright golden foliage in summer that changes to a bronze color in winter. It is also one of the most brilliant golden evergreens in spring. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50.



BLOCK OF EVERGREENS AT GLENWOOD

Tsuga • Hemlock Spruce

The Hemlocks are exceptionally graceful trees, that are generally useful. They are very hardy, grow rapidly, and transplant easily.

Tsuga Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A medium-sized tree, with open, pendulous branches, whose graceful character is in striking contrast to some of the more stiff and formal conifers. It is a rapid grower, very hardy. If trimmed it becomes dense and bushy, making especially beautiful hedges. For tall screens, massing, or as individual trees, their grace and beauty is unsurpassed. We have thousands of these justly popular evergreens, that are recently root-pruned, grown wide apart and perfectly developed.

18 to 24 inches	\$0 40
2 to 2½ feet	50
2½ to 3 feet	65
3 to 3½ feet, sheared	1 00
3½ to 4 feet, sheared	1 50
4 to 5 feet, sheared	2 25

var. Caroliniana. SOUTHERN HEMLOCK. Pyramidal. Dark green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

var. macrophylla. DWARF HEMLOCK. A compact, dwarf variety, with darker green foliage. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50.

Tsuga Canadensis, var. Sargentii pendula. SARGENT'S WEeping HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A flat-topped tree, with graceful, weeping, spray-like branches. One of the choicest and most beautiful weeping evergreens. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50.

Thuyopsis

Japanese trees that are ornamental as specimens and in groups. North of Philadelphia they require protection in winter.

Thuyopsis borealis; syn., Cupressus Nutkaensis. YELLOW, or SITKA CYPRESS. (M) A tree of compact, upright growth, with beautiful deep green foliage that is somewhat similar to that of an arborvitæ. 1 foot, \$1.

var. lutea. The yellow-tipped branches of spring hold their color through the summer and darken during the fall. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

T. dolabrata, var. variegata. VARIEGATED HATCHET-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. (S) An open, airy tree, of low, spreading growth. The green, fern-like foliage is tipped with creamy white leaves. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50.

T. Standishi. STANDISH'S SITKA CYPRESS. (M) A pyramidal tree of graceful, drooping habit, with bright green foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50.

Evergreen Shrubs

Andromeda

Andromeda Japonica. A beautiful low shrub with drooping racemes of small white, wax-like flowers in May or June. The shining deep green leaves are handsome. A desirable plant at the front of groups of broad-leaved evergreens, or in shaded places. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.25.

Azaleas

The evergreen varieties are described in our special list of Azaleas, Rhododendrons and Kalmias, page 22.

Buxus • Boxwood

The different species vary in height from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, hardy, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green, glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs for formal gardens, terraces and porches.

Buxus sempervirens. COMMON TREE BOX. The familiar box of old-fashioned gardens. It grows slowly into a large, broad shrub. The small, dark green leaves are always fresh and glossy. It is a strong grower in almost any soil and does well in shaded places. It withstands shearing and may be clipped into artificial forms. Our stock includes some specimens that have been clipped into conical or pyramidal shape, and are very effective in formal plantings and for tubs and vases. See illustration, page 21.

1½ to 2 feet, bush form.....\$0 75
2 to 2½ feet, bush form..... 1 50
3 to 3½ feet, pyramidal form 3 00

var. suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. The variety so extensively used as an edging and popular in all old-fashioned gardens; see also hedging plants. 4-to 6-inch, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Daphne

Daphne Cneorum. GARLAND FLOWER. A pretty little creeping evergreen that bears a profusion of fragrant rosy flowers in May and continuing later in the season. Desirable for rockeries. 35 cts.

Euonymus

The upright evergreen forms have handsome foliage and are valued for many purposes. They grow best in light or sandy soils. Unfortunately they winter-kill in sections north of Philadelphia, though if cut back to the ground they frequently recover and make stronger plants than before. The trailing forms are more hardy and valued as a ground cover and in rockeries.

Euonymus Japonica. JAPANESE EUONYMUS. An erect form with glossy green foliage and bright green bark. It makes a handsome bush, is frequently used as an edging, and is especially adapted to planting in sandy soils. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts.

var. argentea. SILVERY EUONYMUS. The characteristics of the plant are the same as above, but its leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white markings that are constant in color. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts.

var. aurea. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. Similar to the foregoing. Leaves are margined with yellow. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts.

E. radicans is the pretty CREEPING EUONYMUS with plain green leaves. Used for covering house foundations, stone walls, tree trunks, etc., which it soon covers with a thick evergreen web. This and its varieties are perfectly hardy. See also Vines. 2-yr., 15 cts.
var. variegata. Of the same habit as the above and useful in much the same ways. Its leaves are prettily marked with silvery white, and are much more effective than those of the green variety. 2-yr., 15 cts.

Ilex • The Hollies

The familiar evergreen trees with prickly, glossy leaves and bright red berries.

✓ **Ilex aquifolia.** ENGLISH HOLLY. Darker leaves than those of the American variety. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts.

✓ **I. opaca.** AMERICAN HOLLY is one of our most beautiful evergreens. The leaves vary little from the English species, the tree is hardier, the scarlet berries more abundant. 9 to 12 inches, 75 cts.

✓ **I. crenata.** JAPANESE HOLLY. Small, dark green leaves and neat habit. Requires protection north of Philadelphia.

6 to 9 inches.....\$0 50
1 foot..... 75

Kalmia

See chapters on Rhododendrons, Kalmia and Azaleas, page 23.

Leucothoe

✓ **Leucothoe Catesbæi;** syn., **Andromeda Catesbæi.** DROOPING ANDROMEDA. A valuable small shrub for shady places and wild effects. The oblong, leathery leaves change to a beautiful bronze in autumn. In early spring, drooping panicles of small, fragrant, white, wax-like flowers cover the plant. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.

Magnolia

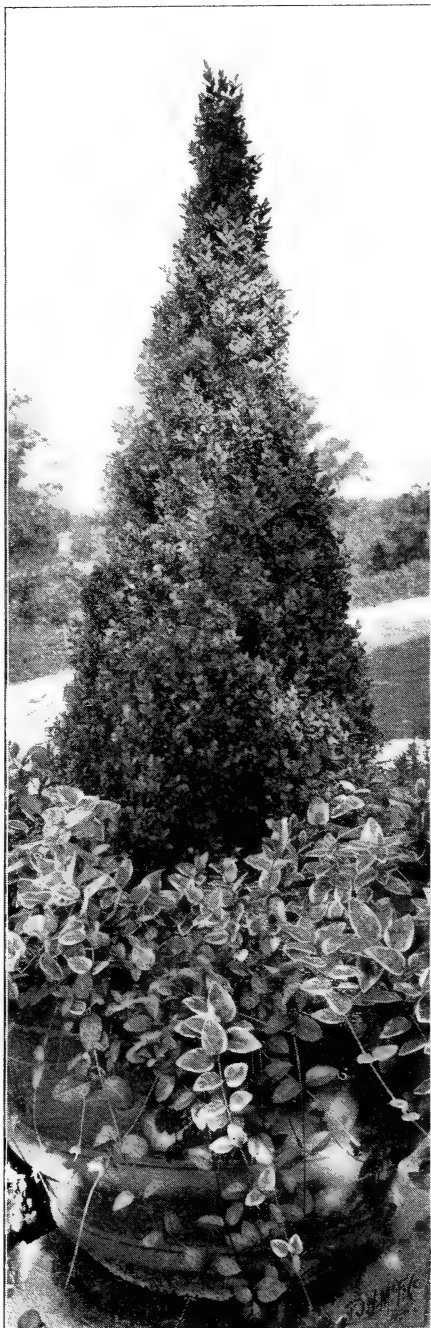
✓ **Magnolia grandiflora.** This broad-leaved southern evergreen flourishes in sheltered places as far north as Pennsylvania. Its flowers are deep, broad cups of waxen white; they are deliciously fragrant, and begin to appear while the tree is quite young. 8-inch pots, 15 to 18 inches, \$2.

Mahonia

✓ **Mahonia aquifolia.** HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. May. Stiff, upright branches with prickly, glossy leaves that turn bronze in the fall. Small yellow flowers. 1 to 1½ feet, 40 cts.

✓ **M. Japonica.** JAPANESE MAHONIA. Larger leaves that do not turn bronze in winter. Fine trusses of yellow flowers. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts.

(21)



PYRAMIDAL TREE BOX



AZALEA AMœNA

Azaleas, Rhododendrons and Kalmias

These three grand flowering shrubs are all fond of shady situations, and their blooming in May and early summer is always the grand event of the floral season. They should all be given the same care, and are frequently grouped together.

Kalmias and Rhododendrons are especially desirable for massing and edging wooded drives. Azaleas love the shelter afforded by the Rhododendrons' dark leaf-masses, and their brilliant flowers show finest against such foliage. After the Kalmias have faded the Rhododendrons' great flower-cones are glorious for a month or more, and their glossy foliage is always attractive.

AZALEAS

For richness and beauty of tints the Azalea has no parallel among flowers. A bed of well-selected varieties in full flower, with a dark green foil such as evergreens afford, is one of the grandest shows of spring. In the different varieties are seen softest tints of buff and primrose; dazzling ones of apricot, salmon, orange, and vermilion. Planted as specimens, in beds by themselves, or with Rhododendrons, they are beautiful and much admired.

Azalea amœna. A bushy, dwarf evergreen with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous

Azalea amœna, continued.

coppery hue in winter. Its neat appearance is attractive at all seasons, but in April or May the whole plant is clothed with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers, that hold their beauty three or four weeks. Such beautiful little plants are ornaments anywhere, and are especially desirable for edging drives and walks, for dwarf hedges, groups or for bordering Rhododendron and Kalmia beds.

	Each	Doz.
1 foot, bushy, open ground.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
15 in., very bushy, open ground...	1 25	12 00
18 in., very bushy, open ground...	1 50	15 00
18-24 in., very bushy, open ground.	2 00	20 00

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Azalea arborescens. FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA.

Flowers white tinged with rose, and very fragrant. 1 to 1½ feet, 75 cts.

A. mollis. CHINESE AZALEA. This is a particularly handsome dwarf species, of especial beauty for massing and unusually hardy. The flowers are larger than in most varieties and carried in bold, handsome trusses of rich yellow or red.

	Each	Doz.
15 to 20 buds	\$0 50	\$5 00
20 to 30 buds	75	8 00

A. nudiflora. WOOD HONEYSUCKLE. Pink or nearly white flowers. 18 to 24 in., \$1.

A. Pontica. GHENT AZALEA. This species is unequalled for brilliancy and variety of color. Although usually hardy, they are finer if given some protection in winter. 15 to 18 buds, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

A. Vaseyi. SOUTHERN AZALEA. Rosy white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

A. viscosa. WHITE AZALEA. This sort does well in moist soils as well as drier ground. It bears fragrant white flowers that are tinged with rose. 1 to 1½ feet, 75 cts.

KALMIAS

These flowering shrubs compare well in grandeur with the Rhododendrons. They are very hardy, "grow almost as well in swamps as in drier locations and prefer partly shaded situations, but also thrive well in sunny places."

Kalmia angustifolia. SHEEP LAUREL.

A dwarf, vigorous variety, with deep rose-colored flowers that open early. 18 inches, 50 cts.

K. latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

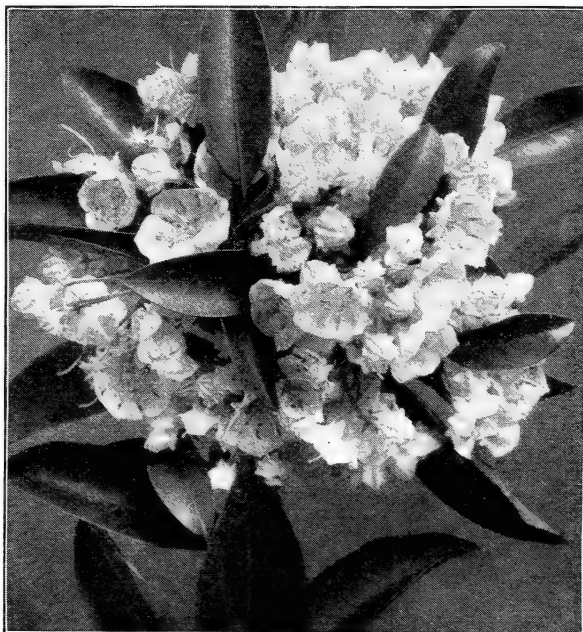
These bushy shrubs with age sometimes attain tree-like proportions. Their elongated, egg-shaped leaves are always fresh and glossy, making possible charming foliage effects,

Kalmia latifolia, continued.

and cheery landscapes at all seasons. In early spring they bloom profusely. The delicate pink buds, beautiful in themselves, open in large corymbs of pink and white flowers. They bloom after the Rhododendrons and are useful for massing with them or for wooded effects on large lawns. 1 foot, nursery-grown, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

We control large areas of these desirable shrubs, and, since they withstand transplanting so well, we highly recommend the cheaper collected plants. Our stock is bushy and vigorous, and ranges in size from 2 to 5 feet.

We make a specialty of collecting Rhododendrons and Kalmias, and offer them in car-load lots of 150 to 250 plants (the quantity depending on size of clumps selected), at reasonable prices.



FLOWER TRUSS OF KALMIA LATIFOLIA

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

RHODODENDRONS

Formerly these shrubs were not considered hardy, but experience has proven that when selected intelligently there are varieties that grow successfully as far north as Boston. In early summer there are no flowers more gorgeous than these grand shrubs, that are then aglow with their great masses of bloom. But not only at this season are they attractive, for the heavy shiny green leaves cheerfully enliven the landscape even in winter. If planted in front of evergreen shelter-belts their glossy foliage appears to delightful advantage against the more somber hues of the conifers that protect them from the prevailing winds. In groups or masses the varied colors of the flowers blend harmoniously together, and make a brilliant ornament wherever seen. Planted separately on small lawns they form grand specimens that flower abundantly.

Rhododendrons do well in most soils, free from limestone, and to obtain success from them no such expensive methods of preparing the ground are required as are sometimes advocated, though they willingly respond to such treatment. In summer a light mulch of cut grass retains the moisture, and in winter a heavier mulch of manure protects the roots, and frequently a slight covering is required to shelter the flower-buds and foliage. After each flowering season the dead bloom should be picked to prevent seeding, and allow the energies of the plant to develop flower-buds for the next year.

The Rhododendrons stand without an equal among the flowering shrubs, and to retain their supremacy possess the crowning virtue of flowering in all their glory the same season as planted. They may be moved successfully either in spring or fall. We dig and ship all our Rhododendrons with balls of earth about

their roots. We offer assorted colors and named varieties at the following prices :

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 inches, 7 to 10 buds.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
18 to 24 inches, 10 to 15 buds.....	1 25	12 00
24 to 30 inches, 15 to 20 buds.....	2 50	25 00

Rhododendron Catawbiense grandiflora. One of the most beautiful native varieties indigenous from New England to the Southern Alleghanies. This fine American evergreen shrub is perfectly hardy. The controlling parent of numerous fine hybrid forms.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 inches, 8 to 15 buds.....	\$0 75	\$8 00
18 to 24 inches, 15 to 25 buds.....	1 00	10 00
24 to 30 inches, 20 to 30 buds.....	2 00	20 00

R. maximum. GREAT LAUREL. A native shrub that is beautiful among our mountainous regions, in June and July, when its great white (sometimes rosy pink) flower masses appear in full bloom along the roadsides or on banks of streams. The landscape engineer uses them in much the same way that nature does ; for covering banks, for groups or masses in shady situations, as an undergrowth in wooded places or for planting beside drives and paths, nothing is more pleasing. Its heavy, glossy green leaves make a magnificent setting for the large showy flowers, and its vigorous, hardy growth makes it desirable in many places.

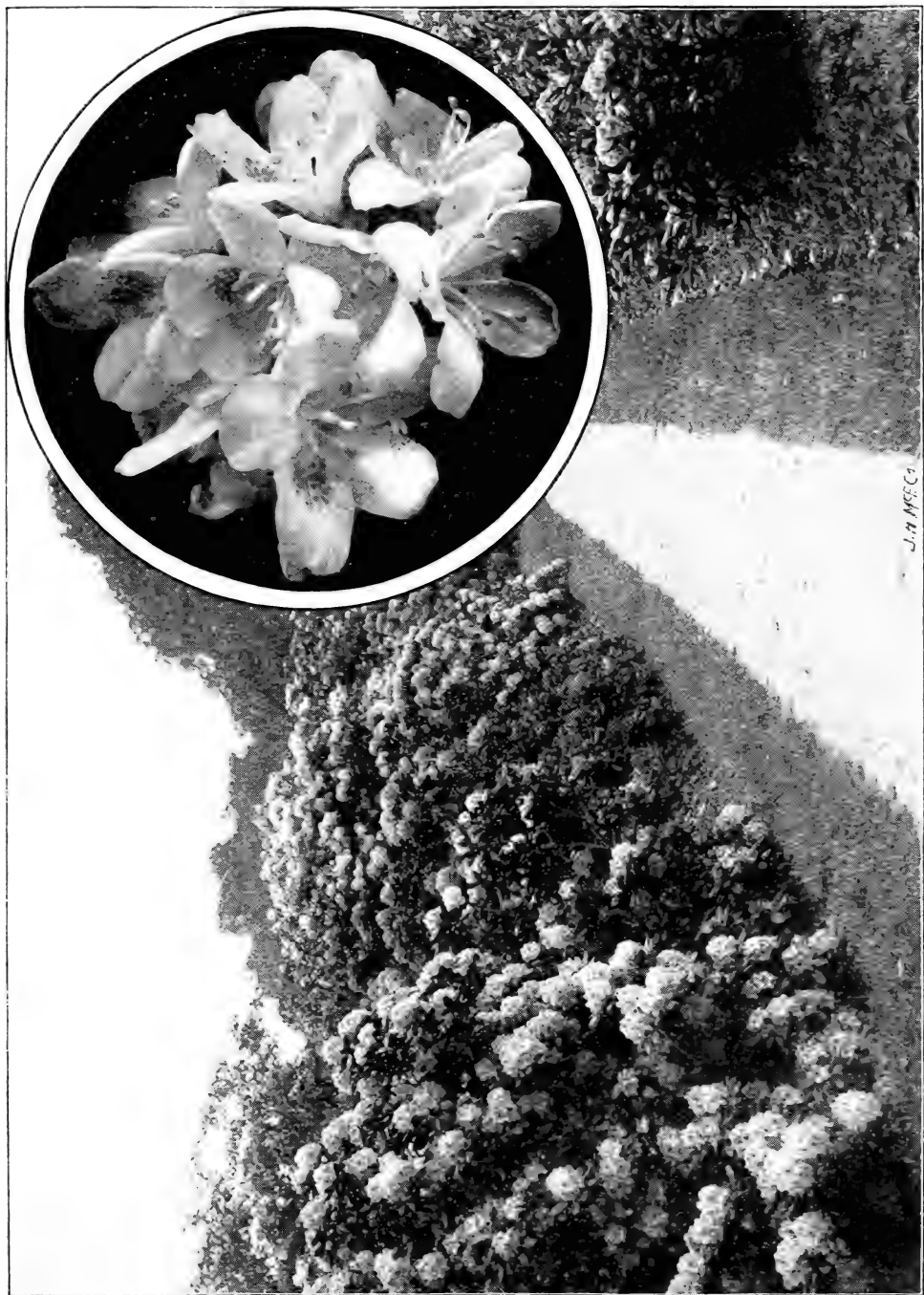
	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	12 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	15 00

We control several hundred acres of vigorous, bushy *Rhododendron maximum* ranging in height from 1½ to 7 feet, from which we can supply large quantities of collected plants in car-load lots. We dig these with large balls of leaf-loam that are carefully preserved about their roots, and moistened in transit by a liberal covering of wet moss. These arrive in good condition and withstand transplanting especially well.

We solicit correspondence with all desiring to purchase native Rhododendrons in quantity and are confident we can name satisfactory quotations.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

All bruised or broken branches and roots should be cut off, exposing a smooth surface that will soon heal over. All holes should be dug large enough to admit the roots without cramping. When the plant is set, press pulverized earth firmly about its roots. Use water and fertilizers in moderation.



J. H. M. C.

RHODODENDRONS IN MASS PLANTING. FLOWER TRUSS OF RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM IN CORNER (See page 24)

Deciduous Ornamental Trees



NOTHING can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the assortment that we have listed will be found the varieties best adapted for street and avenue planting; the kinds that will give the coolest shade for lawn and park use; species of rapid growth to produce quick effects; those with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit; large and dwarf-growing sorts. Our collection includes trees adapted for all locations, climates and soils. All have been grown with care to make them straight, stocky, well headed and supplied with fibrous roots. They have been frequently transplanted and are prepared for moving. Where trees are wanted in large quantities we may be able to offer greater inducements on some varieties, so that we solicit correspondence from persons who contemplate purchasing in such numbers. That the unacquainted may have an idea of the height to which each tree may be expected to grow, we have marked the varieties as follows: (L) designates trees growing to 60 feet or over at maturity. (M) from 30 to 60 feet. (S) 20 to 30 feet. (D) 10 to 20 feet. (V D) less than 10 feet.

Acer • The Maples

Maples are planted, perhaps, more largely than any other trees. They are hardy and well adapted to almost every soil; are attractive, vigorous growers, and remarkably free from the attacks of injurious insects. Their shade is cool and dense, and for this they are indispensable in all lawn, park or avenue plantings. In autumn the brilliant coloring of their leaves is everywhere commented upon. The Silver Maple is the most rapid-growing, but for permanency the Sugar and Norway are usually preferred.

Acer campestre. EUROPEAN CORK MAPLE. (S) Attractive and hardy, growing slowly into a small, handsome tree, with thick, rounded head of small, elegant leaves. The bark is corky. Valuable for planting on high, dry grounds. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

A. colchicum, var. rubrum. RED MAPLE. (S) The young growth of this rare tree is bright red in May and in August, when a second growth appears. It grows slowly to a medium-sized, round-topped tree, found most valuable for contrasts. From Japan. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

A. dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. (L) Is widely planted on account of its very rapid growth and adaptability to all soils. Forms a large tree, with spreading head and silvery leaves.
6 to 8 feet.....\$0 50
8 to 9 feet.....75

Acer dasycarpum, var. Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. (M) A very beautiful, rapid-growing variety, with delicately cut leaves and slender branches that curve gracefully downward. An attractive and desirable tree for lawns and parks.

7 to 8 feet.....\$0 75
8 to 10 feet.....1 25

A. Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE, or BOX ELDER. (L) A rapid-growing tree of irregular, spreading form, whose leaves resemble those of the ash. Improved by close pruning. It withstands cold and dryness. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. (L) A handsome tree of large growth, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches and having broad, deep green leaves. Strong,

Acer platanoides, continued.

compact and vigorous. One of the very best trees for street, park or lawn

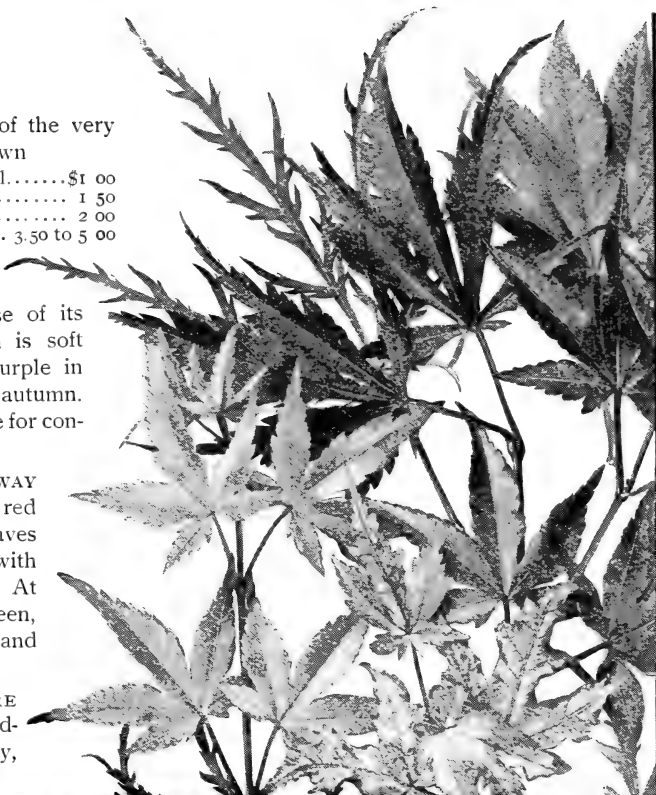
8 to 10 feet, 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	\$1 00
8 to 10 feet, 1¾ to 2 in. cal.....	1 50
10 to 12 feet, 2 to 2¼ in. cal.....	2 00
12 to 14 feet, 2½ to 3½ in. cal. 3.50 to 5 00	

var. Reitenbachii. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. (M)

Beautiful and striking because of its rich, changing foliage, which is soft green in spring, decidedly purple in midsummer, purplish scarlet in autumn. Vigorous, pyramidal; valuable for contrasts. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

var. Schwedleri. PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. (M) The gleaming red and purple tints of its young leaves and shoots contrast brightly with the delicate greens of spring. At maturity they are a purplish green, in autumn of pure golden tints and shades. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

A. Pseudo-platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. (L) A broad, handsome tree that grows quickly,



JAPANESE MAPLES, VARIETIES OF FOLIAGE ABOVE (See page 28)

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Acer Pseudo-platanus, continued.

has larger, darker leaves, and casts a denser shade than the other Maples.

8 to 10 feet.....	\$1 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50
12 to 14 feet.....	2 50

var. purpureum. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. (M) A tree of rapid growth; especially desirable for foliage effects. The upper side of the leaves is a deep green, the under surface a purplish red that presents a striking contrast when gently stirred by the wind. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

A. rubrum. RED or SCARLET MAPLE. (L) A native species, with fine rounded head, beautiful red blossoms and fruit in spring. Gorgeous autumnal foliage. Thrives in low or damp places. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE. (L) Much used for shade in lawn and park plantings. It is pyramidal in form and thrives in almost every soil. With age it grows into a straight, symmetrical tree of grand proportions. The famous Rock Maple avenues along the Hudson are nearly a century old, yet still in their splendid prime.

8 to 10 feet, 1 to 1½ in. cal.....	\$0 75
8 to 10 feet, 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	1 25
10 to 12 feet, 1¾ in. cal.....	1 50
12 to 14 feet, 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 00
14 to 16 feet, 2½ to 3 in. cal.	2.50 to 3 50

A. Tataricum Ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. (D) A graceful shrub with handsome leaves that turn a beautiful red in early autumn. It is very useful for foliage effects in climates too cold for the Japanese Maples, and also for mingling with them in beds or groups.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35
5 to 6 feet.....	60
6 to 7 feet.....	1 00

The Japanese Maples

These represent the highest development of complex, vivid beauty in hardy trees and shrubs. They are small and bush-like in growth, with leaves delicately cut and oddly formed or brightly colored. These characteristics make possible the hardy, permanent beds for color,

materials long sought for in vain. For bordering groups of taller trees and shrubs, or grown in tubs for house decoration, they are equally fine. These elegant little trees grow slowly. We have selected the finest and most distinct varieties and offer American-grown plants, which are stronger, more robust and more reliable than imported ones.

Acer polymorphum. (D) A small, handsome, bushy tree, with deeply lobed copperish green foliage that turns a beautiful crimson in autumn. The parent form of many of the varieties; it is attractive, either in groups or as a specimen.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 50
4 to 5 feet specimens.....	5 00

var. atropurpureum. BLOOD-LEAVED. (D) In habit and form like the preceding, but the leaves are a deep blood-red all through the season. 2½ to 3 feet, \$5.

var. atropurpureum nigra. (D) Foliage and branches of the darkest shade, almost black, more permanent than any other variety. Habit erect. Rare and choice, and a most distinctly attractive lawn tree.

2½ to 3 feet.....	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00

var. aureum. GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. (V D) Almost round, light yellow leaves. 1½ to 2 feet, \$4.

var. dissectum. CUT-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. (V D) A low spreading form with green leaves most delicately cut. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. (V D) Similar to the above, with brilliant purple leaves.

1 to 1½ feet.....	\$3 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	5 00

Ailanthus

Ailanthus glandulosa. CHINESE SUMAC, TREE OF HEAVEN. (L) A lofty, rapid-growing shade tree, with feathery tropical-looking foliage. It probably withstands the smoke and gases of cities better than any other tree.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 25
8 to 10 feet.....	75

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Aesculus · Horse-Chestnuts

Of pyramidal growth, whose value as an ornamental flowering tree warrants more appreciation. Suitable for shade and avenues. They curiously unfurl their leaflets in early spring and in May are covered with great spangles of flowers that contrast beautifully with their deep green foliage.

Aesculus carnea; syn., **rubicunda**. RED HORSE-CHESTNUT. (M) Has bright red flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....\$0 75
4 to 5 feet.....1 50

Æ. Hippocastanum. HORSE-CHESTNUT. (M) White-flowered and hardy.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1 00
8 to 10 feet.....1 50

Alnus · Alders

Alnus glutinosa. EUROPEAN, or COMMON ALDER. (L) This is a rapid-growing tree, having dull green foliage and catkins in early spring. It is particularly well suited for wet places; we recommend its more general use.

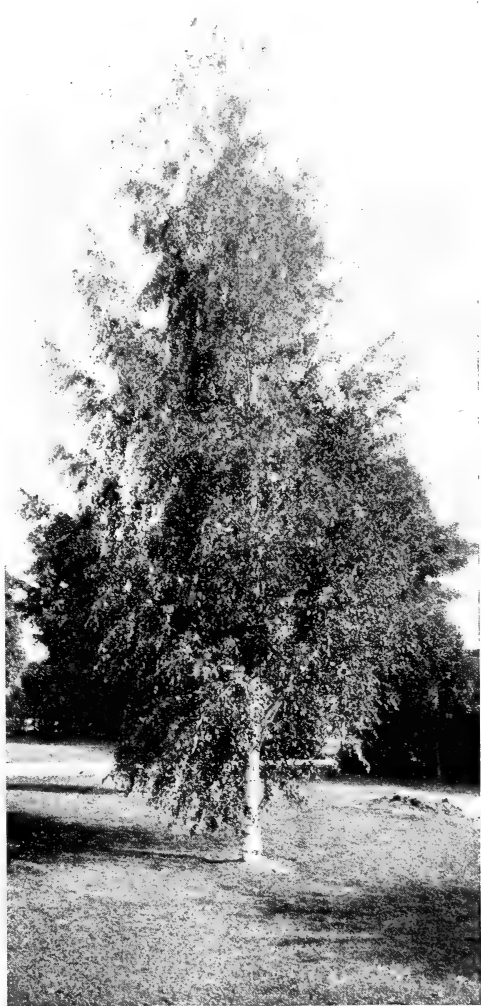
10 to 12 feet.....\$0 50
12 to 14 feet.....75

A. incana. SPECKLED ALDER. (L) Much resembles the former in habit of growth, and while it, too, does well in moist places, it is also happy in dry and more meager soils.

10 to 12 feet.....\$0 50
12 to 14 feet.....75

Aralia

Aralia spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. (S) The stout prickly stems, the large leaves, and the enormous clusters of white flowers, give it a tropical effect. Good for poor soils. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING WHITE BIRCH

Betula · The Birches

The Birches are distinguished for their elegant, graceful appearance, slender branches, light airy foliage and for the silvery white bark of some of the species. They endure a wide range of climatic conditions, and thrive not only in moist locations, but do well even in high, dry or stony places.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. (M)

Very ornamental and especially desirable for planting along water edges. Of dark bark and erect growth when young, changing into a white bark tree with drooping branches.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$0 75
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 25

var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL WHITE BIRCH. (M)

Of compact, pyramidal habit, silvery white bark; useful wherever a small columnar-shaped tree is needed. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

var. pendula laciniata. WEEPING CUT-LEAVED WHITE BIRCH. (M)

A tall slender tree, acquiring with age a very graceful drooping habit and silvery white bark. The foliage is delicately cut and especially attractive. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

var. pendula elegans. ELEGANT WEEPING BIRCH. (S)

A beautiful weeping tree with glossy leaves and white bark. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.

Betula alba, var. pendula Youngii. YOUNG'S

WEeping BIRCH. (S) In character resembling the Weeping Beech. Distinct in habit, and useful in collections or as a specimen. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

var. purpurea. PURPLE BIRCH. (M)

Always a more or less crooked tree with slightly drooping habit; purple leaves and white bark. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

B. lenta. SWEET, BLACK, or CHERRY BIRCH. (M)

Our tall, symmetrical forest tree, with bronzed, aromatic bark and leaves. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.

B. lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. (M) Similar to above, bark yellowish gray.

4 to 6 feet.....	\$0 50
6 to 8 feet.....	75
12 to 14 feet.....	2 00

B. nigra; syn., rubra. RED BIRCH. (M)

A moisture-loving, graceful tree. Remarkable for its torn and ragged bark.

5 to 6 feet	\$0 75
6 to 8 feet	1 00

B. papyrifera. PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH. (M)

Tall and exceedingly handsome, with very white bark and loose, graceful head when older.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 40
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50



CATALPA BUNGEI (See page 31)

The Catalpas

These are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees that flower showily in July. Their leaves are large, glossy and heart-shaped. The long beans of some of the varieties are odd and interesting. They do well in exposed situations and meager soils. Popular in commercial and ornamental plantings.

Catalpa bignonioides. COMMON CATALPA. (M)

Fragrant white flowers, with crimson flecks and yellow centers. Tree of spreading, irregular form and of rapid growth. 8 to 10 feet, 60 cts.



CORNUS FLORIDA IN THE SPRING (See page 32)

Catalpa Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. (D) A curious dwarf tree, with a globular head measuring 8 to 10 feet in diameter. Top-grafted on tall stems, it is as effective for lawn and terrace decorations as the tender and more expensive bay trees. Quite hardy, most distinct and desirable for lawn planting. We offer a magnificent stock of these in large, medium and small sizes. See page 30.

5 to 7 feet, 1-year heads	\$1 50
5 to 7 feet, 3-year heads	4 00
7 feet, 4-year heads	5 00

C. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. (M) Ornamental as a flowering tree, and durable as a timber. It is much valued in the central states, and largely grown there. Tall, hardy, quick of growth, and thrives in almost any soil; most hardy of the Catalpas. 8 to 10 feet, 60 cts.

Carya and Castanea • Hickoria and Chestnuts

See Nut Trees, page 72

Carpinus • Hornbeam

Carpinus Americana; syn., **Caroliniana.** AMERICAN HORNBEAM. (M) A bushy tree with leaves and bark resembling the beech. A strong grower, valuable in shady places and as an undergrowth. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts.

C. betula. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. (M) Similar to the above; more twiggy, and holds its leaves later. Used in the same ways. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cerasus • The Cherries

See Prunus, page 58

Cladrastis

Cladrastis tinctoria; syn., **Virgilia lutea.** (S) YELLOW WOOD. A pretty little tree, with smooth, light bark and graceful branches, that bears drooping racemes of sweet-scented, white wistaria-like flowers in June. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Cercis • Judas or Red Bud

Very early in spring the leafless branches and twigs of these trees are clothed in a thick mist of delicate deep pink flowers. Planted among other early-blooming trees they produce fine effects, or as single specimens are beautifully attractive. Their radiant flower-masses are followed by glossy leathery foliage.

Cercis Canadensis. AMERICAN RED BUD. (D)

Small, rapid-growing, round-headed tree or bush. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

C. Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS. (VD) More dwarf; larger and more brilliant flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Cornus • Dogwood

See also Shrubs

Cornus florida. WHITE DOGWOOD. (S) Though natives of our forests, these small trees are of inestimable value in landscaping. Their innumerable white-petaled flowers clothe the tree in early spring, and present a delightful contrast with other leafless trees or appear in striking relief against the dark foliage of evergreens. The deep crimson autumnal coloring of the leaves rivals in brilliancy that of the scarlet oak. For planting in quantity with shrubs for screens, or under and among larger trees, nothing is finer. See illustration, page 31.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50
4 to 5 feet.....	75
8 to 10 feet.....	2 50

var. rubra. (D) Of similar characteristics with pink flowers.

2 to 2½ feet.....	\$1 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	1 50

var. pendula. (D) Of decidedly drooping habit. Much used as specimens. 5 to 7 ft., \$5.

Crataegus • Thorn

Crataegus cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. (D)

A desirable species flowering in June, coloring brightly in the fall, and hung with red fruit well into winter. Grows easily, is hardy, and useful as specimens, for grouping and hedging.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 40
4 to 5 feet.....	60

C. Crus-Galli. COCKSPUR THORN. (S) Neat in appearance, strong growth; very hardy, and much used for hedging and grouping. The thorny branches grow out horizontally. The leaves color brilliantly in autumn. Bright scarlet or orange-colored fruits. 2½ to 3 feet, 40 cts.

C. Oxyacantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. (VD) Fragrant rose-like white flowers. A bush with spreading branches and stout spines. Useful for clumps or hedging. 4 feet, 40 cts.

var. alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN. (D). A little tree that contrasts nicely with the scarlet variety. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

var. coccinea flore pleno. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. (D) A new sort that has fine double crimson flowers. 4 feet, 75c.

var. rosea flore pleno. DOUBLE PINK HAWTHORN. (D) Similar to Oxyacantha, with fragrant rose-colored flowers. 4 feet, 75c.

Cytisus

Cytisus Laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIN. (D) In early summer it is bright with graceful racemes of wistaria-like golden yellow flowers. See also Shrubs, page 48. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Fagus • The Beeches

These are among the most attractive, ornamental trees for lawn or park plantings. They are useful for avenues, high screens or as specimens. Hardy, and rarely subject to insect ravages. The deep, dark red leaves of the Purple variety, the delicately cut foliage of the Fern-leaved, and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use. Like other hard-wood trees, they require pruning when planted.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

✓ **Fagus ferruginea.** AMERICAN BEECH. (L) Our noble forest native, with light gray bark and symmetrical head.

5 to 7 feet.....\$1 50
8 to 9 feet.....3 50
9 to 10 feet.....5 00

✓ **F. sylvatica.** EUROPEAN BEECH. (L) A compact, long-lived tree, of darker green leaves, that turn light brown and cling fast all winter.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1 00
8 to 10 feet.....2 00

✓ **var. heterophylla.**

FERN-LEAVED BEECH

(S) The deep, delicately cut foliage, and dwarf, ball-like form, make this an elegant tree where specimens are required. We recommend its more general use. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

✓ **var. pendula.** WEEP-

ING BEECH. (M) A

remarkably vigorous tree, of curious, picturesque growth. Its twisting, gnarled and contorted, down-sweeping branches resemble rich fountains of foliage, and make it indispensable as a specimen or in breaking up the regular outline of other trees. One of the most charming weeping trees in cultivation. 4 to 5 feet, \$3.

✓ **var. purpurea.** PURPLE, or COPPER BEECH.

(L) A strong, vigorous tree of elegant habit, useful for contrasting effects, with attractive foliage changing from deep purple in spring, through crimson in summer to purplish green in fall.

2 to 3 feet.....\$0 75
6 to 8 feet.....3 00
8 to 10 feet.....4 00

Fagus sylvatica, var. purpurea Riversii. RIVERS'

PURPLE BEECH. (L) The finest of all purple-leaved trees. When a large-growing tree with purple foliage is wanted, nothing equals this. Though it varies in intensity of color from early spring until late fall, the leaves are always a rich shade, sometimes crimson and sometimes almost black.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1 00
5 to 6 feet.....2 00



WEeping BEECH (Surroundings show the work of our Landscape Architect)

Fraxinus • The Ashes

Desirable shade trees for parks or lawns, with large, open spreading heads and light airy foliage.

Fraxinus alba. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. (L)

This grand old native is quick of growth, with massive trunk and broad spreading limbs. It is valued for timber, shade or street planting.

6 to 8 feet.....\$0 50
8 to 10 feet.....1 00

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Fraxinus excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. (M) Taller and more rounded than the American, with larger, darker leaves, which remain on the tree late into the fall. Distinguished by its black buds. It thrives in moist ground.

6 to 8 feet.....\$0 50
8 to 10 feet..... 75

F. excelsa, var. pendula. WEEPING ASH. (M) Our trees are grafted on tall stems and will form round spreading heads. 7 to 8 feet, \$2.

F. Ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. (S) A small ornamental tree that bears great masses of fringe-like flowers in June, filling the air with a sweet fragrance. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts.



LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet Gum) See page 35

Fraxinus nigra; syn., sambucifolia. BLACK ASH. (L) A medium tall tree, hardy as far north as Canada, with elegant foliage. Forms a broad open head. A desirable shade tree.

8 to 10 feet.....\$1 00
10 to 12 feet..... 1 25

Gleditsia • Locust

Gleditsia triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. (L) This is a tree of remarkably rapid growth, that flourishes almost anywhere. Its timber is especially durable. It is useful for quick effects; makes a lasting fence if planted in hedge-rows, with wires nailed to them when established; useful for a thorny hedge or tall screen; very desirable; much used. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.

Ginkgo • Maidenhair Tree

See Salisburia, page 42

Gymnocladus

Gymnocladus Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. (M) An odd tree of medium size, with narrow, pyramidal head. Its branches are blunt and twigless, and the feathery bluish green foliage gives it a tropical aspect. Has white flower-panicles that are followed by large seed-pods. Is remarkably free from the ravages of insects. Withstands well adverse conditions; is ornamental and desirable.

5 to 6 feet.....\$0 50
6 to 8 feet..... 75

Juglans • The Walnut

Some of these are quite ornamental, especially the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and the Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). They are described among Nut Trees.

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata. (S) A small tree, attractive at all seasons, especially when covered with panicles of showy yellow flowers a foot long. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Larix • Larch

Larix Europæa. EUROPEAN LARCH. (M) A conifer with deciduous needle-like leaves; bright green very early in spring and clear yellow in autumn. Grows rapidly into a tall, pyramidal tree, with graceful drooping branches.

2 to 3 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 6 feet..... 75

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. (M) A native tree of rapid growth. It is of medium height, has a narrow pyramidal head, is hardy and grows well in either dry or damp soil. The bark is corky, and the beautiful glossy green star-shaped leaves make a cool-

Liquidambar styraciflua, continued.

ing shade in summer, but in autumn its brilliant foliage presents varying shades of color from bright red to the darkest crimson. Admired on any lawn. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.

Liriodendron

Liriodendron Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. (L) A grand native tree of rapid growth, that does well in most soils. Has clean, smooth bark and spreading branches. The foliage is dark green, glossy and dense. After attaining maturity the tree flowers freely in June, producing numbers of creamy yellow fragrant tulip-like flowers.

7 to 8 feet.....\$1 00
10 to 12 feet..... 1 50
12 to 14 feet..... 2 50

The Magnolias

Their lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrance, richness of foliage and stately, tropical aspect place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. Planted in groups, their spring inflorescence is grand beyond description; as lawn specimens or against an evergreen foil their large, glossy foliage and shapely outline make them beautiful anywhere. They thrive in any good soil, but like best one that is warm, rich and moderately moist. Plant in spring to insure best results. Our stock of all these varieties is fine and well rooted.

AMERICAN SPECIES AND VARIETIES

Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. (L) This tallest species is a fine pyramidal tree attaining a height of 60 to 90 feet. The fruit-cones are cucumber-shaped, turning crimson in autumn. A fine avenue tree. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

M. glauca. (S) The native "Sweet Bay" of our swamps, whose fragrant white flowers in June are much admired. Its glossy laurel-like leaves are almost evergreen. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

M. grandiflora. EVERGREEN MAGNOLIA. (M) See under Evergreen Shrubs, page 21.

M. tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. (M) A hardy, rapid-growing tree of medium size. The head is open, the leaves are large and disposed in

Magnolia tripetala, continued.

whorls about the branches, producing a tropical effect. Its showy white flowers are frequently 6 inches in diameter, followed by crimson fruit-pods of striking beauty.

8 to 10 feet.....\$1 50
10 to 12 feet..... 2 00

ORIENTAL SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

These are more dwarf in habit than the American varieties. They readily assume bush form, though frequently attaining a height of 20 or 30 feet. They bloom profusely in April and May, just before their leaves appear.

Magnolia Alexandrina. (S) Has large, light pink flowers resembling *Soulangeana*, but blooms earlier. 4 feet, \$2.

Write for prices by the dozen and hundred

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Magnolia conspicua. CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. (S) A small tree; deep, cup-like waxy flowers thickly cover it in April before the leaves appear, and make it an ornament to any lawn.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.50
3 to 4 feet.....2.00

M. Kobus. THURBER'S MAGNOLIA. (S) This bushy tree has small, fragrant, creamy white flowers that appear with those of the variety *Conspicua*.

2½ to 3 feet.....\$1.50
3 to 4 feet.....2.00

M. Lennei. LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. (S) This remarkable tree blooms in May and frequently

Magnolia Lennei, continued.

again in late summer. Its flowers are dark rose without and pearly white within. It is a strong grower.

2½ to 3 feet.....\$2.00
3 to 4 feet.....3.00

M. speciosa. (S) Resembles *M. Soulangeana*, excepting that the flowers are smaller, appear a little later, and remain longer on the tree. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.

M. Soulangeana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. (S) Among the hardiest and finest of the foreign varieties. The large purple and white flowers, borne a little later than those of *Conspicua*, are attractive anywhere.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.25
3 to 4 feet.....1.75
4 to 5 feet.....2.50

M. stellata; syn., Halleana.

HALL'S JAPANESE MAGNOLIA. (V D) Dwarf and bushy. It blooms earlier than any other variety, and its semi-double, white, star-like flowers are delicate and fragrant. A striking novelty where early bloom is desirable. 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.

Morus • Mulberries

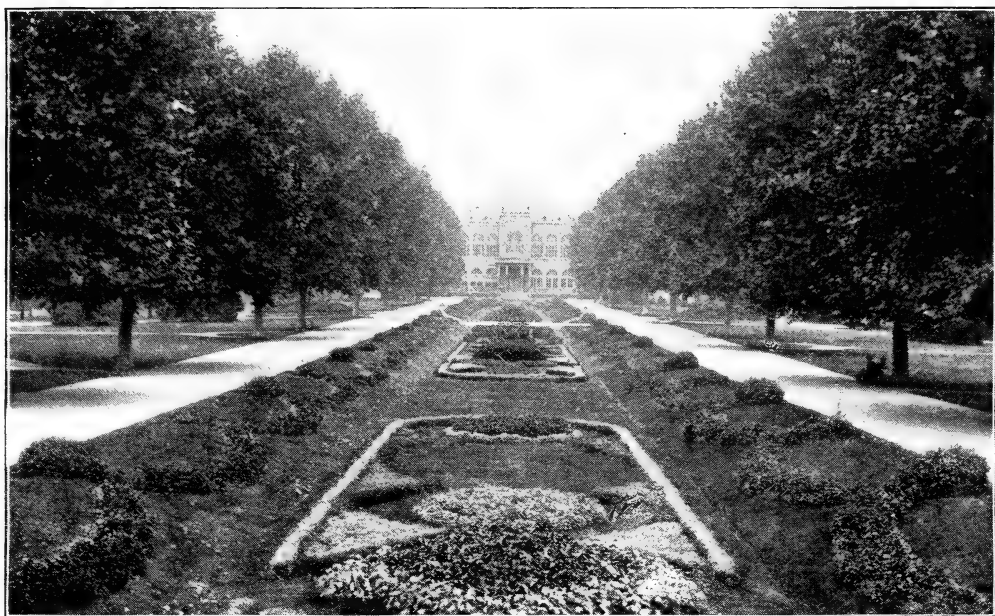
Birds are passionately fond of Mulberries, and gather through the summer in great numbers to enjoy their sweet fruits. By planting these trees the naturalist may draw his feathered friends about him. Their characteristics are hardiness to withstand cold, drought and neglect. Graceful and beautiful trees with oddly cut foliage.

Morus nigra, var. Tatarica.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. (S) Bears large crops of small fruits. 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA



AVENUE OF ORIENTAL PLANE TREES IN FAIRMOUNT PARK

Morus nigra, var. Tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEP-
ING MULBERRY. (D) Requires but two or
three years to develop into a handsome weep-
ing tree that will ornament any lawn. The
pendulous branches sweep the ground in
shining lengths. See illustration, page 38.

1-year heads.....	\$1 00
2-year heads, specimens.....	2 50
3- to 4-year heads, specimens ..	\$4 00 to 5 00

Paulownia

Paulownia imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. (S)

This is an odd-looking tree, with immense
leaves that often measure 18 inches across,
and in June bears long panicles of purplish
flowers. If cut back to the ground each year,
the roots send up rapid-growing branchless
trunks that produce a unique and tropical
effect. 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

Phellodendron

Phellodendron Amurense. CHINESE CORK TREE.

(M) A tropical looking tree with long pin-
nate foliage, similar to that of an Ailanthus.

Phellodendron Amurense, continued.

It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts,
grows rapidly when young, forms a low round
head. It is quite rare, withstands heat and
drought. It is valued as a specimen, and has
been suggested as an avenue tree. 5 to 6
feet, 75 cts.

Platanus

Plane, or Buttonwood

The Platanus is among our tallest trees, grows
rapidly into massive proportions, is hardy, and
remarkably free from disease. Is a great favor-
ite for streets, parks or lawns, does well in
most soils, withstands the smoky atmosphere of
cities and thrives near the seashore.

Platanus occidentalis. BUTTONWOOD. (L) Our
native sort. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50.

P. orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE; BUTTON-
WOOD. (L) Similar to above, but a better
tree, of more graceful habit.

8 to 10 feet.....	\$1 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50
12 to 14 feet.....	2 00

Write for prices by the dozen and hundred

Populus • The Poplars

These trees grow fast, are quickly effective and cheap. They thrive in almost any soil, withstand well the smoke and gases of city streets, and the heavy winds of our coasts. Where quick shade or temporary effects are desired, Poplars are much used.

Populus alba var. Bolleana. BOLLE'S POPLAR.

(L) In habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, but leaves are silvery white beneath.

8 to 10 feet.....\$0 75
12 to 14 feet.....1 50

P. balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR. (M) A rapid grower of spreading pyramidal form, with glossy green leaves. 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts.

P. monilifera; syn., **deltoides.** CAROLINA POPLAR. (M) The heart-shaped leaves are glossy and fresh-looking. Withstands well conditions under which many trees die. Largely planted

Populus monilifera, continued.

in cities, and for quick effect about new buildings.

8 to 10 feet.....\$0 50
10 to 12 feet.....1 00
12 to 14 feet.....1 50

P. nigra, var. fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR.

(L) A tall, columnar form, that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. It branches from the ground, and is much used where a tall hedge is wanted as a screen.

8 feet.....\$0 50
10 to 12 feet.....1 00
12 to 15 feet.....1 50

Prunus • Cherry, Peach and Plum

This is a large and varied genus of trees, with distinct foliage and beautiful blossoms.

Prunus Cerasus Cherry

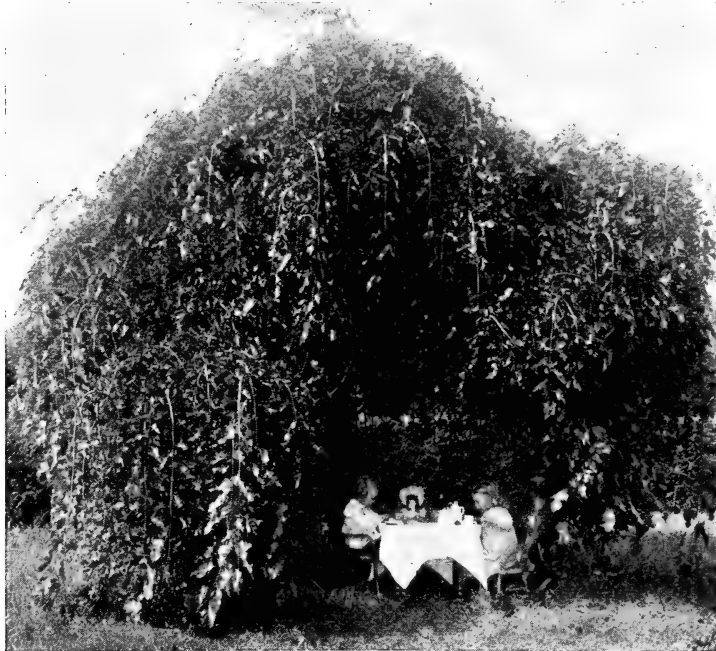
Cerasus Avium, var. flore alba pleno. LARGE

DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. (M) White flowers. 5 to 7 ft., 75c.

C. Japonica, var. flore alba pleno. JAPANESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. (D) White flowers. 5 feet, \$1.

var. pendula. JAPANESE WEeping CHERRY. (D) A fine, weeping tree, with great masses of delicate pink flowers. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

C. Padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. (S) Drooping racemes of white flowers in spring, followed by black fruits. 2½ to 3½ feet, 35 cts.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY (See page 37)

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Cerasus serotina. WILD BLACK CHERRY. (M)

Its flower-racemes are white and fragrant, its leaves glossy, and its fruits black. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

C. Sieboldii flore pleno. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. (M) White flowers, tinted with rose. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

Amygdalus **Prunus Persica • Peach**

Little trees that wrap themselves in rich clouds of fragrant bloom early in spring.

Persica vulgaris, var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING. (S) 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

var. sanguinea plena. DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING. (S) 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

var. foliis purpureis. PURPLE-LEAVED PEACH. (S) The new foliage is a deep purple. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

Prunus • Plums

The ornamental varieties are frequently used as small trees. See Shrubs, page 58.

Ptelea • Hop Tree

See Flowering Shrubs, page 58

Pyrus. Flowering Crab Apples

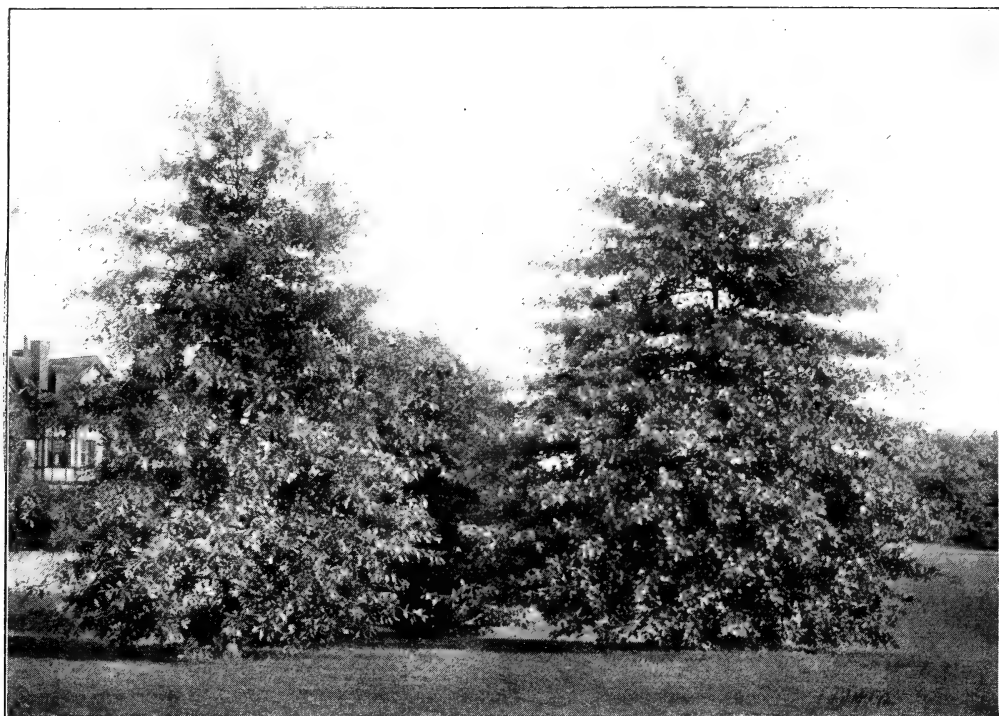
Hardy little flowering trees, that bloom abundantly in spring. Their double fragrant flowers are always enthusiastically remarked upon.

Pyrus angustifolia, var. Bechteli. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (S) Bears masses of double, rose-like flowers of a delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance. Blooms when quite young. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.

P. Malus Parkmani. PARKMAN'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING. (S) Pendent, semi-double, dark rose-colored flowers, that wreath its branches. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.



AVENUE OF OAK TREES IN WASHINGTON, D. C. (See page 40)



PIN OAKS (See page 41)

Quercus • The Oaks

"STRENGTH, SOLIDITY, DURABILITY ARE SYMBOLIZED IN THE OAK"

These grand trees, possessing so many virtues, do not grow slowly, as is often supposed. Their great vigor and hardihood enable them to withstand the drought of hillsides and the caustic influence of sea spray. Their broad, spreading heads make them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. The brilliant autumnal coloring of some species is everywhere commented upon. Our Oaks are frequently transplanted, and when thus cared for are not difficult to establish. Prune severely when planting.

Quercus alba. WHITE OAK. (L) This well-known grand old forest tree is unsurpassed for ornamental purposes, when given space to develop.

5 to 6 feet.....\$1 00
7 to 8 feet.....1 50

Q. bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. (L) A medium tall, round-topped, open-headed tree, with light gray, scaly bark. Attractive, and thrives well in either wet or dry situations.

7 to 8 feet.....\$1 50
8 to 10 feet.....2 00

Quercus Cerris. TURKEY OAK. (L) A handsome Oak of pyramidal growth when young, developing into a broad, open-headed tree. The small, pinnatifid leaves remain green until after the first heavy frosts.

8 to 10 feet.....\$1 50
10 to 12 feet.....2 00

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. (L) Tall, pyramidal, especially valued for the sparkling red of its autumn foliage.

5 to 6 feet.....\$1 00
7 to 8 feet.....1 50

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Quercus macrocarpa. MOSSY-CUP OAK. (L) Of massive, open growth, with large, heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark. The cups of the large acorns are curiously fringed with gray moss. Among the noblest of all the species.

7 to 8 feet.....\$1 50
9 to 10 feet.....2 00

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. (L) A tree of especial grace and beauty; the most popular of all Oaks; unsurpassed as lawn specimens, admired for avenues, and withstands well the unnatural conditions of our cities. As the tree grows the branches droop, giving it a peculiarly beautiful and characteristic outline. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, flaming to orange and scarlet in the fall. We have a large stock of these desirable trees that have straight trunks, good heads, and have recently been transplanted.

7 to 8 feet.....\$1 00
8 to 10 feet.....1 50
10 to 12 feet.....2 25
12 to 14 feet.....\$3 50 to 5 00

Q. Phellos. WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. (L) A symmetrical, round-headed, fast-growing tree, of medium size, that is uncommon and ornamental. Prefers moist soils.

5 to 6 feet.....\$1 25
7 to 8 feet.....1 75

Q. Prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. (L) Of tall, vigorous growth, with leaves shaped like a chestnut's. Native of dry situations.

5 to 6 feet.....\$0 75
7 to 8 feet.....1 50

Q. Robur. ENGLISH OAK. (L) Of moderate growth, with massive, spreading stature. Long-lived, with foliage that differs from our native sorts. A grand tree for lawns and public grounds.

7 to 8 feet.....\$1 00
8 to 10 feet.....1 50
10 to 12 feet.....2 00
12 to 14 feet.....\$3 00 to 4 00

Q. rubra. RED OAK. (L) Large in stature and leaf. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn.

7 to 8 feet.....\$1 50
8 to 10 feet.....2 00

Robinia • Locust

Robinia hispida. ROSE ACACIA. (V D) Usually a shrub, but our stock has been top-grafted on stems 3 to 4 feet high, and makes handsome little trees with small round heads. The branches closely resemble those of a moss rose, the leaves are similar to those of other Locusts. In June or July long panicles of rose-colored flowers hang from the branches. A desirable specimen tree. 4 feet, \$1.

R. Pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. (L) A familiar tree of rapid growth that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers. Its durable timber, rapid growth and cheapness make it valuable for planting in fence rows. 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts.



SALISBURIA (Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree)
See page 42

Salix · The Willows

These are rapid-growing, moisture-loving trees, that are very useful for lawns and waterside plantings.

Salix alba, var. argentea; syn., *regalis*. (L) Upright habit, strong grower and very hardy. Slender, light gray branches, and narrow silvery gray leaves. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts.

S. Babylonica. **WEeping Willow**. This is the well-known Weeping Willow, whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully, and sway to the lightest breeze. Makes an admirable shade tree and grows well in wet or dry places.

7 to 8 feet.....\$0 50
8 to 9 feet..... 75

var. dolorosa. **WISCONSIN WEeping Willow**. (L) A strong-growing form very similar to the above but considered hardy further north. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

S. Caprea, var. pendula. **KILMARNOCK Willow**. (D) A curious umbrella-shaped form with silvery gray leaves. Our stock has been grafted on stems 4 or 5 feet in height and makes attractive little trees, covered in early spring with soft, fir-like catkins. 2-year heads, \$1.

S. incana; syn., *rosmarinifolia*. **ROSEMARY Willow**. (D) A handsome, odd-looking tree, with rounded head, slender twigs and small silvery leaves. We offer it in standard form on stems 5 to 7 feet high.

6 feet, 2-year heads\$1 25
8 feet, 4-year heads 2 00

S. Laurifolia. See *S. pentandra* below.

S. pentandra. **BAY, or LAUREL-LEAVED Willow**. (S) Has narrow, dark green glossy leaves, that shine conspicuously in the sunshine. A strong grower at the seashore, along water edges or on high ground. It is much used, and the bush form that we offer makes desirable screens and the tree-shaped plants are valued as specimens.

Bush form, 3 to 4 feet.....\$0 35
Tree form, 4 to 5 feet..... 35
Tree form, 5 to 7 feet..... 50

Salix purpurea, var. pendula. **NEW AMERICAN Willow**. (D) A graceful Willow with slender drooping branches and small, narrow silvery gray leaves. Our stock is grafted on 5-foot stems and is valued for specimen planting. 2-year heads, \$1.50.

S. vitellina, var. aurea. (M) Grows into a massive, low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden yellow bark that is particularly bright in the leafless months of winter. 4 feet, 35 cts.

var. Britzensis. **SALMON-BARKED Willow**. (L) A form of the above, with the yellow bark on the younger wood tinted with red.

4 feet.....\$0 35
5 feet..... 50

Salisburia

Salisburia adiantifolia. **GINKGO, or MAIDEN-HAIR TREE**. (M) Recently this tree has sprung into great popularity, and it merits the praise it receives. It is remarkable as a deciduous member of the Pine family, with odd-shaped leaves that resemble those of the Maidenhair fern. But its value lies in the fact that it is immune from the ordinary attacks of insects and withstands so well the unnatural conditions of our cities. It is highly ornamental on lawns or public grounds, and useful for street planting. It is of medium height, pyramidal in growth, sparsely branched and of characteristic irregular outline. See page 41.

7 to 8 feet.....\$0 75
8 to 10 feet..... 1 00
10 to 12 feet..... 1 50

Sorbus · Mountain Ash

Sorbus (Pyrus) Aucuparia. **EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH**. (M) A tree of medium size, having pinnate leaves and bearing clusters of orange-colored berries from midsummer until frost.

5 to 6 feet\$0 50
7 to 8 feet 75

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Sorbus Aucuparia, var. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. (M) The deeply cut leaves are white beneath and resemble those of the oak. A very ornamental small tree. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Styrax

Styrax Japonica. (D) A neat little tree that makes a fine display in June and July, when hung full of its fragrant white bells. Of graceful, loose and spreading habit. Is well adapted for shrubberies or as a single ornament on the lawn. It is deserving of more general appreciation. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

Taxodium

Taxodium distichum. DECIDUOUS, or BALD CYPRESS. (L) Grows rapidly and thrives in damp or dry soils. Very beautiful when in full leaf, with its fleecy, light green, cheerful foliage. It is remarkably tall, narrow-headed tree, of conical outline that is popular for ornamental specimen planting.

6 to 7 feet.....\$0 75
7 to 9 feet.....1 00

var. pendula. (M) A small, weeping tree, of much grace, and particularly beautiful on account of its fine feathery foliage.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2 00
5 feet.....4 00

Tilia . Linden or Lime

These are large, rapid-growing lawn and avenue trees, that develop rounded heads and cast a cool, dense shade. Their light yellow flowers are very fragrant, and the large leaves heart-shaped. Linds are hardy and grow well in any moderately good soil.

Tilia Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. (L) Of splendid form and stature, larger and more open-headed than the other varieties. Will grow also in low places. "No summer odor is quite so fresh and uncloying as that of the blossoming Lime."

4 to 6 feet.....\$0 50
6 to 8 feet.....75
8 to 10 feet.....1 50
10 to 12 feet.....2 00
12 to 14 feet.....\$3 50 to 5 00

T. argentea. SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. (L) The leaves are green above and silvery beneath. The foliage is especially pretty when tossed about by the wind. 10 to 14 feet, \$5 to \$15.

var. pendula. SILVER-LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN. (S) To the characteristics of the upright form, this tree adds a graceful drooping habit.

5 to 6 feet.....\$1 25
6 to 8 feet.....2 50

Tilia platyphyllos. BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (L) The head of this tree is not so open as that of the American species; its leaves are larger and the surface of them is rough. The small flowers open at least a week earlier in the spring. In other respects it possesses characteristics similar to those of all Linds. At maturity it attains a height of about 90 feet, and makes a stately tree of fine proportions that is useful in all ornamental plantings.

5 to 6 feet.....\$0 50
6 to 8 feet.....75
8 to 10 feet.....1 50
10 to 12 feet.....2 50
12 to 14 feet.....\$4 to 6 00

T. sylvestris. NARROW-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (L) Of doubtful nomenclature, with smaller leaves than the above, but resembles it in habit and growth. 12 to 14 feet, \$2.50.

Ulmus . The Elms

In landscape planting the Elm is the most generally useful of all our trees. It is of massive proportions, long-lived and the branches spread out into graceful arches that support a drooping fringe of twigs. The heads are so open that electric wires do not injure them, a desirable



THE AMERICAN ELM AS A STREET TREE

feature of all street trees. It is extensively used for wide lawns, parks or public grounds, over which they cast their cooling shade. Grows best in rich soils.

Ulmus Americana. AMERICAN ELM.

(L) This tree, which arches many New England streets, grows well in other sections. Its rapid growth and especial grace make it unsurpassed for urban and suburban planting. It is less subject to the attacks of the Elm-leaf beetle than the foreign foreign sorts. See illustration.

7 to 8 feet	\$0 50
10 to 12 feet	1 50
12 to 15 feet	\$2 to 3 50

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. (L)

Equally fine and imposing, adapts itself better to unfavorable conditions, holds its leaves a longer time.

6 to 8 feet	\$0 50
8 to 10 feet	1 00

U. scabra, var. pendula. CAMPERDOWN

ELM. (S) Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, its branches grow out rapidly until at maturity they often form a tent 30 feet across.

2-year heads	\$1 50
3-year heads	2 50

Trees of Drooping Habit

For the benefit of those looking for trees of this nature we enumerate the following :

DECIDUOUS

BETULA. BIRCH. Weeping varieties described on page 30.

PRUNUS Cerasus Japonica, var. rosea pendula. JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY. See page 38. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

CORNUS florida, var. pendula. WHITE WEEPING DOGWOOD. See page 32. 5 to 7 feet, \$5.

FAGUS sylvatica, var. pendula. WEEPING BEECH. See page 33. 4 to 5 feet, \$3.

FRAXINUS excelsior, var. pendula. WEEPING Ash. See page 34. 7 to 8 feet, \$2.

MORUS nigra, var. Tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY. See page 37. \$1 to \$5.

SALIX. WILLOW. Weeping forms, see page 42.

TILIA argentea, var. pendula. SILVER LEAF WEEPING LINDEN. See page 43. \$1.25 to \$2.50.

ULMUS scabra, var. pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. See above. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

EVERGREEN

PICEA excelsa, var. inverta. INVERTED WEEPING SPRUCE. See page 8. \$3.50 to \$15.00.

RETINOSPORA filifera, var. aurea pendula. WEEPING GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. See page 14. \$3.

TSUGA Canadensis, var. Sargentii pendula. SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK SPRUCE. See page 19. \$3.50.

Deciduous Shrubs



WHETHER planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of individual shrubs, which are to be allowed space for symmetrical development, and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn; to screen some unsightly object or to destroy the strong, stiff lines of foundation walls. At the edges of the lawn, along walks and drives, or in distant corners a collection of shrubs may be gathered together that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of spring until frost comes to destroy the flowers. Shrubs with purple and yellow leaves should be added to give character and contrast to the planting. When the leaves have gone the brilliant fruits of other species and bright, conspicuous bark of certain shrubs add variety and interest to the monotony of winter.

The assortment we offer includes varieties suited to every purpose, and our strong, well-rooted plants produce immediate effects that are not possible with smaller and lighter sizes. This year we have told our readers which the tender varieties are, we have named the time of flowering and given them an idea of the height that each plant may be expected to attain, and we hope these suggestions will be of assistance in making selections.

Special prices will be made on Shrubs in large quantities. Shrubs that usually grow over 12 feet are marked (L); from 8 to 12 feet, (M); from 6 to 8 feet, (S); from 3 to 6 feet, (D); and 3 feet and below, (V D).

Acanthopanax

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum; syn., **Aralia pentaphylla**. (M). Graceful shrub with thorny branches and pretty shining green foliage; excellent on rocky banks and slopes.

	EACH DOZ.	
1½ feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00

Aesculus · Pavia

Aesculus parviflora; syn., **Pavia macrostachya**. DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. (L) A low, broad bush for specimen planting, with dark green leaves and panicles of white flowers in July that are similar to those of the familiar horse-chestnut. 1½ to 2 feet, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Althea

See Hibiscus, page 52

Amelanchier

Amelanchier Botryapium. JUNE BERRY. (M). April. A native bush or small tree that thrives in a diversity of soils and is very hardy. Its thick snowy clouds of drooping white flowers make it conspicuous in the leafless landscape. Later followed by edible dark red berries. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Amorpha

Amorpha canescens. LEAD PLANT. (S) June. Blue flowers, borne abundantly in terminal clusters. Dense habit, adapted to rockeries and shrubby borders. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

A. fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO. (L) Large shrubs with dense terminal panicles of pretty odd and attractive bluish purple flowers in July. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Amygdalus · Almond

See Prunus

Andromeda

Andromeda Mariana. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY SHRUB. (D) A neat little plant with bright green leaves, valuable in groups and at the front of shrubberies. In early spring it is fragrant with small, waxy white flowers. 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Azaleas

We make a specialty of *Azalea Amoena*, and have grown a remarkable stock which is unsurpassed in extent and quality. For description of all Azaleas, see page 22.

Berberis • The Barberries

A valuable group of small shrubs, admired for their foliage and brilliant fruits that cling along the leafless branches at a time when few other shrubs are attractive. They can be grown in dry and sandy soils as well as other places. The dense habit, slender thorny branches and ability to withstand clipping, make the Barberries invaluable for low hedges and boundaries. They are much admired for the front of shrubberies, for groups and wherever small shrubs are desired. Plant in spring or fall.

Berberis Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S JAPANESE BARBERRY. (D) May. Bears almost inconspicuous creamy white flowers, that ripen into scarlet fruit. The beautiful small green leaves open early in the spring; in autumn they turn a brilliant golden or scarlet hue. One of the most desirable hedging plants.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	35	3 50	20 00

Berberis vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. (D) May. An erect grower with light green leaves larger than those of *B. Thunbergii*. The small yellow flowers grow into dark red berries. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. purpurea. PURPLE BARBERRY. (D) May. Similar in habit to the above, with deep purple foliage that holds its color through the season. It is especially valued for color effects. 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Baccharis

Baccharis halimifolia. GROUNDSEL TREE, or SALT BUSH. (S) Most attractive in the fall and winter when covered with cotton-like seed-vessels, but ornamental at all seasons. Not reliably hardy north of Boston. Fine for sandy soils and well-drained places. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Callicarpa

Callicarpa purpurea. (D) An attractive bush for shrubbery groups, that is literally covered with purplish violet berries in the autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Calycanthus

Calycanthus floridus. ALLSPICE, or SWEET SHRUB. (M) June. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Not reliably hardy north of Boston. Grows well in most any soil, and in shaded or open places. Valuable for its aromatic fragrance and chocolate-colored flowers of a peculiarly agreeable odor.

	EACH	DOZ.
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 50

Caragana

Caragana arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. (L) May. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers and graceful pinnate leaves. Well adapted to shrubberies. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Caryopteris

Caryopteris mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. (D) September. A neat little shrub with fragrant blue verbena-like flowers. Valued for the lateness of its bloom. If killed back in winter new shoots will spring up and flower the first season. Much admired. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. (M) July to September. A very hardy native shrub with globular heads of white flowers. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Cercis • Judas, or Red Bud

Very ornamental, low-growing trees that are frequently used in shrubberies or in places where a large shrub is needed. For descriptions and prices, see chapter on Deciduous Trees, page 32.

Chionanthus

Chionanthus Virginica. WHITE FRINGE TREE. (L) May and June. A large shrub (frequently a small tree) that grows easily and is generally desirable. Has dark green leaves and fragrant drooping open clusters of white flowers, succeeded by small bluish plum-like fruits. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Clethra

Clethra alnifolia. PEPPER BUSH. (D) A desirable native woods shrub of dense growth, producing abundant slender spikes of very fragrant white flowers in midsummer. Valuable for shaded places. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Colutea

Colutea arborescens. BLADDER SENNA. (L) June to September. A strong grower, with small foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers. The curious bronze-colored seed-pods are inflated with air. 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Cornus . The Dogwoods

Dogwoods are strong growers in most any soil, and are hardy from the warmer parts of Canada southward. They thrive almost as well in shaded places as in the open ground. While the bush forms are not remarkable for their flowers they are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of the bark, which is very attractive in the leafless months of winter. Cornus are particularly suited for mass planting.

Cornus alba, var. Gouchaulti aurea. (M) A beautiful golden variegated variety, with brilliant red bark. 2 to 3 feet, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

var. Siberica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. (M) A highly desirable erect-growing shrub with coral-red branches.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

C. alternifolia. (L) May. A distinct sort with branches arranged in flat spreading tiers. The pretty foliage takes a good autumnal coloring, and the white flower-clusters ripen into dark blue fruits. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

C. florida and its varieties described among trees on page 32

C. Mas; syn., mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY. (L) April. A slow grower, of dense habit and shining leaves. Attractive with its yellow flowers, and brilliant in the fall with scarlet fruits. 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

C. sanguinea. (M) May or June. Greenish white flowers followed in the fall by small black berries. The purple or dark blood-red branches are beautiful in winter.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 feet.....	50	5 00

var. elegantissima variegata. (D) A fine variegated form with white margined leaves and red bark. 2 to 2½ feet, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

C. sericea. SILKY CORNELL. (M) June and July. Deep red bark and narrow leaves covered with silky down; fruit-clusters a showy light blue; exceedingly handsome in late fall.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

Cornus stolonifera; syn., alba. RED OSIER DOGWOOD. (M) May. Spreading habit, dark red bark and white berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

var. aurea. GOLDEN-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. (M) Makes a low open growth and highly valued for the conspicuous, bright yellow bark. Though recently introduced, it has proven vigorous and hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster Simonsi. (D) June. Pretty shrub, with small leaves that remain late in the season. Not reliably hardy north of New York. Prized for the white, slightly pinkish flowers and bright red fruits. 2½ to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



BERRIES OF CORNUS SERICEA

Write for prices by the hundred and thousand

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Corylus

Corylus Avellana. EUROPEAN HAZELNUT. (L.) A strong-growing shrub with large, dark, rough leaves. Edible nuts in early autumn. Valued for shrubbery masses and wild effects. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

var. purpurea. PURPLE HAZELNUT. (M) Rich purple leaves that show prominently in contrast with other things. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Cydonia

Cydonia Japonica; syn., Pyrus Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. (M) March and April. A fine old shrub of dense habit and slender, thorny branches. With the first warm days its brilliant flowers burst from among the naked

Cydonia Japonica, continued.

branches with a dazzling array of color. Our stock is grown from seeds and the flowers are mostly scarlet, though occasionally white or pink. This Quince is generally admired; it withstands trimming well and makes a thick, desirable hedge. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Cytisus

Cytisus Laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIN. (L) Popular with the Germans as "Golden Rain" and useful most anywhere. We offer it in both bush and tree form. In early summer it is extremely bright with graceful racemes of wistaria-like golden yellow flowers.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

Deutzias

A family of profuse-flowering shrubs, generally hardy and well adapted to most all soils. Useful for shrubberies, groups or specimens, and the smaller kinds are also desirable for forcing.

Deutzia crenata, var. candidissima. DOUBLE WHITE DEUTZIA. (M) June. A vigorous grower, with double, pure white flowers, borne in panicles.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK DEUTZIA. (M) June. Flowers tinged with soft pink.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

var. Pride of Rochester. (M) Last of May. Equally as robust as the above, with larger panicles of bloom. Double white flowers with under side of petals rose.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

var. Waterer. (L) Single, pink, bell-shaped flowers.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

var. Wellsi. (M) June. Also from China. Double white flowers sparingly tinged with pink.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
5 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00

Deutzia crenata, var. Watsoni. (M) June. Of Chinese origin. Double white flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

D. gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. (D) May. An old-fashioned, dense shrub; flowers in shaded as well as sunny places. Single, pure white flowers.

	EACH	DOZ.
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
2 to 2½ feet.....	35	3 50

var. rosea. (D) May. Single, pinkish white flowers. 2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. venusta. (D) May. Long spikes of single pure white flowers, that closely resemble those of an azalea. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

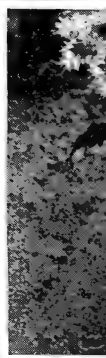
D. Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. (D) May. A popular bush with snow-white flowers borne abundantly along the slender branches. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. compacta. (D) May. Similar to the above, but of a more compact habit. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

D. scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. (S) June. Clusters of single, white bell-shaped flowers.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

Write for prices by the hundred or thousand



DEUTZIA LEMOINEI (See page 48)

SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER (See page 59)

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS (See page 46)

FLOWERS OF CORNUS FLORIDA (See page 32)

Diervilla · The Weigelas

An important group, indispensable for ornamental plantings. They thrive in most any soil, are strong growers and generally hardy. When young of upright habit, growing with age into more graceful shrubs. Useful as specimens, and especially desirable for groups or masses. In May or June, as the lilacs are fading, the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers, borne all along their branches, and some varieties flower sparingly through the summer.

Diervilla floribunda, var. Lavalley. (M) June.

Deep crimson flowers that last for a long while; loose open habit.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
6 to 7 feet.....	50	5 00

D. florida; syn., rosea. (S) May or June. The first of the Weigelas to be introduced into this country. It is a strong, symmetrical grower, with good foliage, can be used in shaded places and is generally useful. The profusion of bloom is variable in color. Some flowers are a delicate pink, others rose and some few almost white.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

var. amabilis. (S) May or June. The flowers are similar to those of the foregoing. The bush differs from other varieties in the more pronounced drooping of its branches, which are especially graceful when laden with their wealth of bloom. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

var. candida. (M) June. Erect and vigorous, an abundant bearer of pure white flowers. Distinct and desirable.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

var. Isoline. (M) June. White flowers that turn slightly pink with age. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

var. nana variegata. (D) June. The silvery variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent shrub for color contrast. Bears innumerable pale pink flowers and is highly desirable.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

D. Japonica, var. rubra; syn., hortensis rubra. (S) June. Abundant light crimson flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

D. sessifolia; syn., lutea. (M) July. A native shrub of strong growth, and terminal clusters of yellow flowers; hardy in Canada. Desirable in shrubberies on account of its attractive foliage, which turns a reddish brown. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS

These flower at the close of May and occasionally through the summer. They bloom as lavishly and grow as vigorously as the parent forms, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet.

Conquete. Pink flowers larger than those of any other kind; fine foliage. New. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Eva Rathke. A popular new kind, of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine-red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Desboisi. Strong grower, with deep rose-colored flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Steltzneri. Rosy pink flowers.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00

Symondsii. Rose and white flowers beautifully contrasted.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
5 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00

Van Houttei. Clear carmine flowers, profuse bloomer.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00

Elaeagnus

Elaeagnus angustifolia. OLEASTER. (L) June. An open bush with long, narrow, silvery leaves and small fragrant yellow flowers followed by yellow fruits. Particularly adapted to sandy soils, though growing in other places. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

E. longipes. SILVER THORN. (D) May. Of low growth. Leaves silvery; flowers yellow, hanging in wreaths along the branches and followed by a thick brilliant fruitage of scarlet berries in July, that are edible as well as ornamental. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

E. umbellata. (M) Somewhat similar to the above with brilliant fruits ripening in October.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

Write for prices by hundred and thousand

Euonymus

A large group of evergreen and deciduous shrubs that show a wide diversity of character. For the Evergreen species see chapter on Evergreen Shrubs, page 20.

Euonymus alatus. CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. (M) A beautiful shrub with bright green, glossy leaves that turn a brilliant scarlet in the Autumn. The branches are curiously covered with an attractive cork-like bark. Small bright scarlet fruits in the fall. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

E. Europæus. EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH. (L) May. Erect shrub or small tree. Good foliage and desirable in shrubby masses. Most attractive in autumn when covered with orange-scarlet seed-vessels.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 6 feet	50	5 00

E. nanus. (V D) Bright green foliage that turns purple in the fall. Red fruits ripen in August. Especially valued for rockeries and stony places. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. (M) May. A hardy Chinese shrub of rare merit, with slender branches and small leaves. Most beautiful in bloom, when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers that are sometimes an inch in diameter. Admired in all collections



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (See page 52)

Exochorda grandiflora, continued.
and especially adapted for individual planting.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

Forsythia • Golden Bell

Familiar hardy shrubs that burst into bloom as winter is leaving. The bright, golden yellow, star-like flowers wrap themselves along the naked branches in a wealth of bloom that is especially bright and cheerful at such an early season. The "Golden Bells" grow easily, attain a height of 8 feet, and are ornamental in leaf as well as flower. They are useful for most any purpose, but indispensable in groups and masses.

Forsythia Fortunei. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. Erect branches and handsome broad, dark green leaves.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

F. Fortunei, var. aurea variegata. Golden variegated leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

F. intermedia. Slender, erect or arching branches, narrower leaves and vigorous grower. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Forsythia suspensa. Characterized by the graceful drooping habit. Frequently planted by itself and for covering arches and trellises.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

F. viridissima. Erect shoots, spreading branches and bright, glossy green, narrow leaves.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

var. variegata. Similar to the above, with variegated leaves. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Hamamelis

Hamamelis Virginica. WITCH HAZEL. (L) October. A strong-growing shrub in any soil, but succeeds best in moist places. Remarkable for the small, odd yellow flowers that open just as its leaves are brightening with

Hamamelis Virginica, continued.

autumn tints. Hardy in Canada. Valuable for massing and wild effects. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Halesia

Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree

Halesia diptera. (L) June. A southern variety, not reliably hardy north of Philadelphia, but beautiful when covered with its fragrant white flowers. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. ea., \$3.50 per doz.

H. tetraptera. (L) A large shrub or small tree with slightly drooping branches that are laden in early spring with fragrant, pure white flowers that resemble snowdrops. It grows in most any good soil and in shaded places. Is generally useful, though not reliably hardy north of New York. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Hibiscus Syriacus

Althea, or Rose of Sharon

Familiar shrubs, deserving of more popularity than they receive. Altheas will grow almost anywhere from Ontario southward, and their abundance of bloom comes at an almost flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character and grow about 12 feet in height, excepting where noted. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens, and make beautiful screens and hedges. See also page 66.

Folia variegata. (S) One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs, but not conspicuous in flower. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Totus alba simplex. (S). Large, single, pure white flowers.

	EACH	DOZ.
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00

Rubus. New. Large, single, ruby-red flowers. 2½ to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Varieties of Double Altheas

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

Alba plena. White, with red center.

Amaranthus. Reddish purple.

Amplissima. Rosy red; early bloomer.

Ardens. The familiar purplish blue variety.

Boule de Feu. Very double; red.

Carnea plena. Flesh color.

Comte de Haimont. Delicate pink.

Duc de Brabant. Large, dark rose flowers; free-blooming.

Duchesse de Brabant. Similar to above; reddish lilac.

Duc de Bretegne. Shaded rose, nearly pink; leaves more cut than other sorts.

Double Rouge. Very double; dark red flowers.

Elegantissima. White, shaded with rose.

Grandiflora superba. White, shaded to pink and carmine.

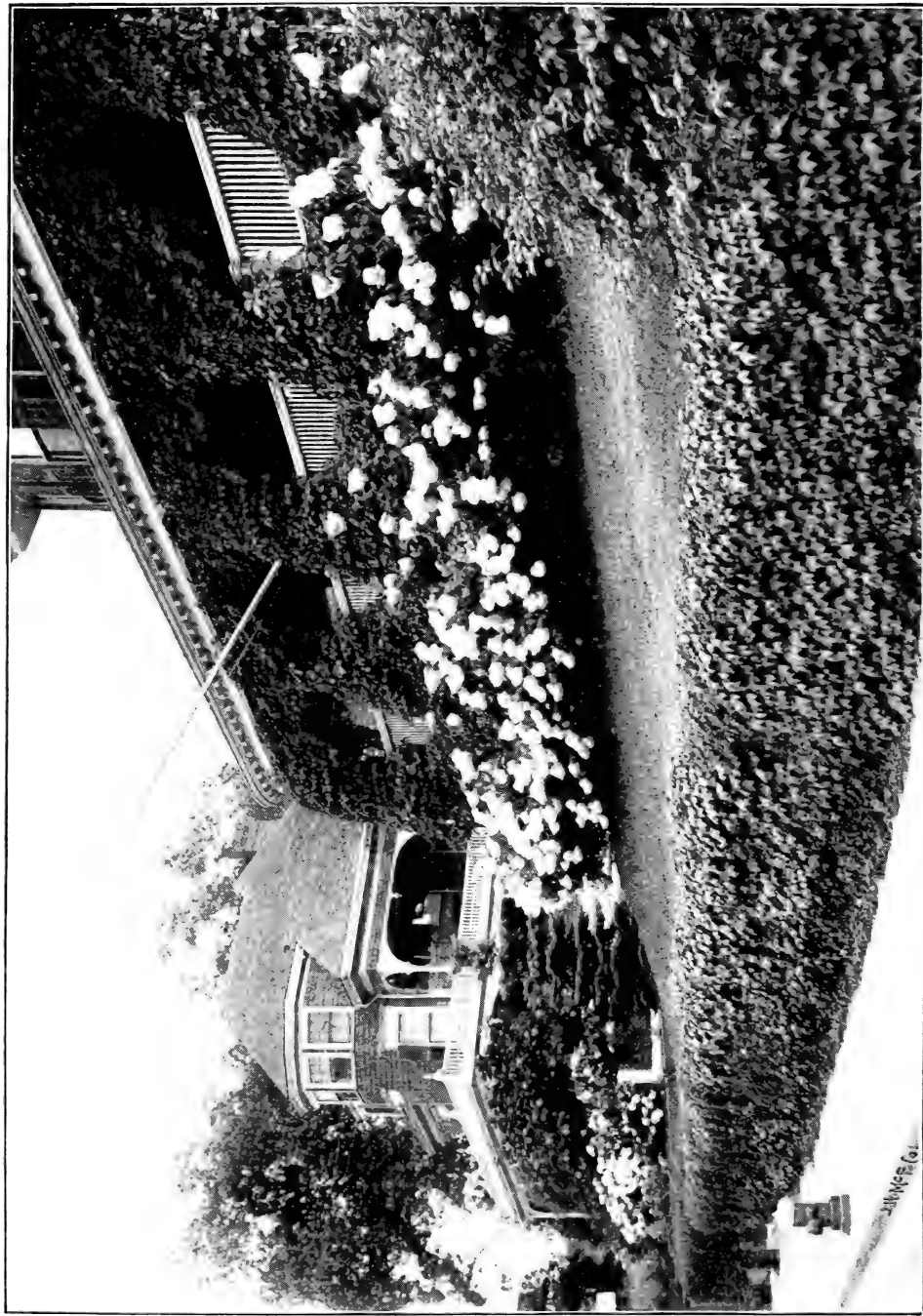
Joan of Arc. Pure white; very double.

Lady Stanley. White, shaded rose.

Leopoldii plena. New dwarf; pure white flowers; early bloomer.

Monstrosa. Very large, white flowers.

Pæoniflora. White, with cherry-red center. Very floriferous.



Planting of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* at the base of a porch, *Virginia Creeper* on porch, *Ampelopsis Veitchi* on wall, and *Colorado Blue Spruce* on lawn

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Double Altheas, continued.

Speciosa. Rosy pink.

Van Houttei. Flowers white, with red center.

Other Varieties

We have a large quantity of Altheas that we have grown from seed, which show a wide diversity of color, in shades of purple, white and red. They include single- and double-flowering plants that are useful for group and mass plantings.

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens. (D) June and July. A bushy plant from our native woods, with corymbs of white flowers. Useful in shaded places. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

H. hortensis, var. Mariesi. (S) This plant has large, handsome green leaves, and like the other Hortensis or garden varieties of Hydrangeas, it seldom withstands more than 10 degrees of frost. Yet their flowers are so large and beautiful that they repay the expense of protection. The flowers of this particular variety are pink. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

var. monstrosa. (S) Our stock of this recently came from France, and, while we have never seen it bloom, we understand that the flowers are larger than those of any other kind. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

var. ramis pictis. (S) Our stock was acquired in France, and we find it a desirable variety, with purplish black branches and bluish white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

var. Otaksa. (S) June to August. Most frequently seen in tubs and vases, but does well in somewhat sheltered places. Ornamental foliage and beautiful large pink or blue flowers, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

var. Thomas Hogg. (S) June to August. Similar in appearance and habit to the above, with huge white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

H. paniculata. (M) August to September. This shrub is increasing in popularity because it is a strong grower; quite hardy; has handsome foliage and good bushy habit. The panicles of white bloom are more open than those of Grandiflora. Can be used by itself or in borders.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet	50	5 00

Hippophae

Hippophae rhamnoides. SEA BUCKTHORN. (M) A hardy shrub that endures exposure, and the unfertile soils of sandy and barren places. Valuable for retaining drifting sands, and as an ornament covered with narrow silvery leaves, and in the fall and winter with poisonous red berries; yellowish flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

H. paniculata, var. grandiflora. GREAT-PANICLED HYDRANGEA. (M) From July to September there is no shrub more showy than this favorite Hydrangea whose branches are bent beneath the weight of the huge, white flower clusters. The illustration on page 53 shows it in the beauty of full bloom, and as the season advances the panicles fade into tints of pink and red. A vigorous grower in nearly all soils and hardy in most parts of the United States and Canada. Should be in all collections; valuable as a specimen and useful for grouping by itself.

	EACH	DOZ.
2½ to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 25
3 to 4 feet	35	3 50

var. grandiflora, Tree-shaped. We have trained some of these shrubs into tree-form, as they make splendid specimens when crowned with their immense flower-panicles. 3½ to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. (D) August. Purplish white flowers borne in panicles. Especially admired for the large handsome foliage, shaped like an oak-leaf, that in fall turns a conspicuous bronzy purple and lends a contrast to the dying shades of other leaves. Requires protection north of New York. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

H. radiata. (D) June to July. A southern native shrub that is hardy with us. Resembles *H. arborescens* in character; flowers in flat white clusters. Particularly admired for the silvery white under-surface of its leaves. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

The Hydrangeas as a family form one of the most pleasing groups of flowering shrubs, and the varied uses for which they are adapted make them especially desirable either for massing in beds and borders, single specimens, or for hedge purposes.

Write for prices by the hundred and thousand

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Hypericum • St. John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. (D) July to September. A stiff dense little shrub that bears abundant yellow flowers at a time when little else is blooming. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts; grows well in moist, stony ground and shaded places. Especially appropriate as a small plant in the front of shrubberies. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

H. Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. (V D) June until frost. A low creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden yellow flowers that continue so long in bloom. Requires protection north of Philadelphia, in winter. Desirable as a covering to the bare ground between plants in a bed of evergreens or shrubs, and much used in other places. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Ilex

Ilex verticillata. BLACK ALDER, or WINTER-BERRY. (S) A very hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Most ornamental in autumn and winter when covered with brilliant red berries. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Jasminum

Jasminum nudiflorum. YELLOW JASMINE. (S) February or March. A shrub with long, slender branches, capable of being trained. Hardy only in sheltered places north of Philadelphia, but much admired for its yellow flowers that open in the first warm days of spring. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Jasminum officinale. JESSAMINE. Not quite as hardy as the former, but is popular in the South, where its fragrant white flowers blossom in summer. Does best when trained to a wall or trellis. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Kerria, or Corchorus

Shrubs with slender bright green branches that are ornamental, even when divested of leaves. They grow in almost any soil, and do well in open or shaded places. Kerrias are frequently winter-killed north of New York. All the varieties have attractive foliage, grow from 4 to 6 feet in height, and are invaluable at the front of shrubberies or in groups by themselves. Orange-yellow flowers are borne abundantly in May and sparingly through the summer.

Kerria Japonica (simplex). The parent form with single flowers. Very floriferous. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

var. argentea variegata. A desirable silvery variegated form, useful for contrasts.

	EACH	DOZ.
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 50

var. aurea variegata. A new variety, with golden variegated leaves. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. flore pleno. GLOBE FLOWER. Similar to *K. Japonica* in appearance, with double rosette-like flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Ligustrum • Privet

A group of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the familiar California Privet, some most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soil, and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubby borders and masses their good qualities can be appreciated as well as in the hedges by which they are best known. They are seldom attacked by insects; withstand shearing and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial forms.

Ligustrum Amurense. AMOOR PRIVET. (L) Considered more hardy than the California Privet. Makes a good hedge and is desirable; has upright branches and light green leaves that are half evergreen.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 50
6 to 7 feet.....	50	5 00

L. ciliatum; syn., medium. (M) Spreading habit. One of the hardiest kinds. Drops its leaves early, revealing an abundance of black berries. 2½ to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

L. Ibota. (M) June to July. Arching habit, narrow leaves and fragrant white flower-clus-

Write for prices by the hundred and thousand

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Ligustrum Ibota, continued.

ters. This is believed to be the most hardy variety, and can be grown throughout New York state. Valuable for shrubberies and for hedges. 2 to 2½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

var. Regelianum. (S) A dense shrub with twiggy branches that droop gracefully at their tips. It seems quite as hardy as the Ibota and is generally useful. The leaves are attractive with their autumnal hues and hide the black berries that show when the leaves have gone. 2 to 2½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. Japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET. (M) July to August. The bright, glossy leaves are almost evergreen. The racemes of pure white flowers are attractive and fragrant. A beautiful plant for the South, but it is not hardy north of Philadelphia. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET (L) Widely known as a hedging plant; it is a vigorous grower anywhere, endures the unnatural conditions of cities, and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. The half evergreen, glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it an ornamental shrub that is generally useful. Not reliably hardy north of

Ligustrum ovalifolium, continued.

Boston. See also hedging plants and illustration, page 66.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 50
3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 25

Standard or Tree Privet. (L) We have trimmed a large number of California Privet into little trees with round, ball-like heads, and find them in demand as a tub plant for terrace, porch and hall decoration. They closely resemble the familiar Bay tree and are much less expensive.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 50
7 to 8 feet.....	\$3 to 5 00	

Ligustrum Sinense. CHINESE PRIVET. (M) July. A graceful slender shrub with small leaves, and much admired for the profusion of its fragrant spike-like flowers, that are succeeded by ornamental fruits. Not reliably hardy north of New York City, but valuable as a specimen or for shrubberies.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
5 to 7 feet.....	50	5 00

L. vulgare. EUROPEAN PRIVET. (L) June and July. One of the most hardy; often used as a hedge; showy with its spikes of fragrant white flowers and black fruits. Useful for city planting and massing. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Lonicera · Honeysuckles

A varied genus that includes vines and shrubs;—for the vines, see page 72. The bush varieties are in demand for shrubbery groups and borders.



LONICERA MORROWI

They are hardy and grow easily. Their fragrant flowers are admired in spring, but another attraction is the brilliant fruit that follows in the summer and fall.

Lonicera bella albida. (M) Very desirable, with a profusion of white flowers followed by showy red fruit. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

L. fragrantissima. (M) April. Small creamy white flowers of delightful fragrance, borne in profusion. The deep green foliage is retained until winter. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

L. Morrowi. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. (M) May. An open bush with crooked branches, dark green leaves and small white flowers. The red fruit is especially ornamental and lasts a long while. See illustration.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 3½ feet.....	50	5 00

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Lonicera Tatarica (rubra). TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (S) May. A useful old-fashioned shrub with slender, upright branches. Small, fragrant, pink, crimson or blush flowers followed by attractive red or orange-yellow berries. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. alba. (L) Only the white flowers distinguish it from the above, with which it makes a pleasing contrast. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Lonicera Tatarica, var. grandiflora. (S) May. Of vigorous growth and larger foliage. Pink flowers striped with white; berries equally as attractive. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

L. Xylostemum. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. (M) May. A shapely, erect bush with distinct dull green, hairy leaves. Inconspicuous yellowish white, fragrant flowers. Desirable as a specimen as well as for shrubbery borders.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 1/4 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 feet	50	5 00

Philadelphus • Mock Orange, or Syringa

Indispensable well-known shrubs that are prized for their beautiful foliage and white flowers. The taller kinds flower profusely and nothing is finer in their season; while the dwarf varieties do not bloom so lavishly, they form pretty compact bushes, useful for the front of shrubberies. Their vigorous habits and graceful forms are qualities desired in shrubs for any purpose.

Philadelphus Billardi. (S) June. Blooms a week or two later than other kinds. Is desirable for extending the season. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. cordifolius. (M) June. Adapted to drier soils; attractive heart-shaped leaves.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
5 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00

P. coronarius. GARLAND MOCK ORANGE. (S) May. A vigorous, hardy old favorite of erect, compact habit. Fragrant white flowers a few days earlier than other sorts. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. foliis aureis. GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. (S) Flowers sparingly, but is admired for the golden foliage, which is bright throughout the summer. A desirable edging to shrubberies. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. deutzia flore pleno. (D) June. Double flowers. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. grandiflorus. (M) May or June. Forms a large, spreading bush, with graceful drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

P. inodorus. SCENTLESS MOCK ORANGE. (M) June. In habit, vigor, and appearance this bush resembles the above. The profusion of bloom is scentless.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

P. Kettlerii flore pleno. A variety valued for its fragrant, double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



FLOWERS OF PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Philadelphus Nepalensis. (M) June. Flowers resemble those of *P. grandiflorus*, and the leaves are slightly tinted with yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. nivalis. (S) June. Small white flowers of exceptional purity; erect and desirable.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

P. Pekinensis. (S) June. A good-blooming, dense shrub with narrow elongated leaves and fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts., each, \$5 per doz.

P. pubescens. (L) June. Large, handsome leaves and scentless flowers, often 1½ to 2 in. across. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. Zeyheri. (S) June. A showy southern variety of spreading, graceful habit; slightly fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Photinia

Photinia villosa. (L) June. A valuable shrub with upright branches and dark green foliage that turns a bright scarlet in autumn. It is hardy to Massachusetts and does best in sunny places. White flowers in corymbs succeeded by brilliant red fruits. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Potentilla

Potentilla fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. (D) All summer its low spreading branches are bright with golden yellow flowers, and narrow, fuzzy leaves. Grows in dry or wet soils and stony places. 1½ ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Prunus

See under Trees also

Prunus amygdalus communis, var. alba flore pleno. WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. (D) Erect, slender branches, covered in May with small, very double and fragrant white flowers. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. rosea flore pleno. PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. (D) As above, with pink flowers. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. rubra flore pleno. RED-FLOWERING ALMOND. (D) As above, with red flowers. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. cerasifera, var. atropurpurea; syn., Prunus Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. (L) The young shoots and leaves are lustrous crimson, changing to rich purple and retaining it until

Prunus cerasifera, var. atropurpurea, continued.

they fall in the autumn. Small white single flowers cover the shrub in spring. It is desirable as a specimen and one of the best shrubs to give contrasts in borders and groups. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. (M) May. A strong-growing, hardy shrub, with delicate pink flowers and slender branches. Very ornamental. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Ptelea · Hop Tree

Large shrubs or small trees, with bright shining leaves and clusters of white flowers in June, that are succeeded by an abundance of seed-vessels that hang on for a long time. Quite hardy; grows easily. Ornamental as a specimen or in connection with other plants.

Ptelea trifoliata. Green leaves. 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. aurea. GOLDEN HOP TREE. The bright golden leaves distinguish it from the above. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Rhamnus

Rhamnus catharticus. BUCKTHORN. (M) A stiff, twiggy shrub with white flowers in June and July, succeeded by black berries.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

Rhodotypus

Rhodotypus kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. (D) A highly desirable shrub for most any purpose; growing in all soils and succeeding as far north as Massachusetts. Resembles the Kerria in leaf and appearance. The graceful branches bear single white flowers in May and sparingly through the summer. Black berries follow in the fall.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 50

Rhus

Rhus Cotinus. MIST, or SMOKE TREE. (L) A favorite old-fashioned shrub that is reliable almost anywhere. In midsummer its curious, feathery flowers envelop the plant in a purplish mist. The leaves are rich, with shades of red and brown in autumn.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 50

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Ribes • Flowering Currants

Prized for their wealth of fragrant, small bright flowers in early spring, and for their hardiness. Erect-growing shrubs, with leaves resembling the common currant. Much used in shrubberies.

Ribes aureum. GOLDEN CURRANT. (D) May. Our beautiful yellow-flowering native. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

R. Gordonianum. GORDON'S CURRANT. (D) May. Crimson and yellow flowers borne in pendent bunches. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Roses

The bush Roses described on page 67 are frequently used in groups and borders, and always show to advantage in such collections.

Sambucus • Elder

Shrubs of strong growth and easy cultivation, that are ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage.

Excellent for masses; desirable for wild effects and valuable for shaded places.

Sambucus Canadensis. COMMON ELDER. (M) June. White flowers in flat cymes, that ripen into clusters of edible black berries in July and August. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. nigra, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. (S) May. The bright golden yellow leaves are most attractive throughout the season, and give a tone of contrast in all plantings.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. (M) Handsome foliage, and one of the best shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED ELDER. (M) May. The mottled green and pale yellow or white leaves are its distinguishing feature. 2½ to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. racemosa. RED-BERRIED ELDER. (M) May. A strong grower for rocky places and wild effects. Large clusters of white flowers that ripen into bright red fruits. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Spiraea

Indispensable shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited to almost every purpose.

Spiraea argentea; syn., **canescens.** (D) June to August. Attractive, upright shrub, with panicles of white bloom, useful in the lower and wilder portions of the lawn. 3 to 3½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. arguta. (D) Early May. Equally as desirable and possibly more vigorous than *S. Thunbergii*, which it very closely resembles in flower, habit and appearance. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. arizæfolia. (D) July. Toothed leaves, hairy beneath; compact habit; slender branches; abundant small greenish white flowers. Distinct. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Billardi. (M) July to September. Sparsely twigged; erect branches, crowned with narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers. A strong grower; useful in shrubberies and similar places. 4 feet, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. alba. (S) July to September. A white-flowering form of the above, that seems equally desirable. 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Spiraea Blumei. (S) June and July. A variety rare in cultivation, with loose, pendent branches and white flowers. Not hardy north. 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Bumalda. (D) June until frost. A bushy plant with good foliage, vigorous habit and abundant rosy pink, flat flower-heads. Desirable as an edging to shrubberies. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. Anthony Waterer. (D) June until frost. One of the most popular shrubs, possessing the characteristics and robust habits of the parent form, but with crimson flower-heads of a richer, brighter hue. Good foliage, frequently splashed with odd, though pretty yellowish white markings. A beautiful edging and desirable plant at the front of shrubberies, or wherever a low bush is required. 1½ to 2 feet, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. callosa. FORTUNE'S SPIREA. (D) All summer. A dense shrub with pale, bluish green leaves and flat, pink flower-clusters. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Spiræa callosa, var. alba. (D) All summer. A white form of the above, that is showy and desirable. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. rosea superba. (D) All summer. The bright, light rose-colored flowers alone distinguish it from the foregoing. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIREA. (S) July and August. An erect form, with narrow, hairy leaves, and panicles of deep pink flowers. Valued in groupings. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. opulifolia. NINE BARK. (M) June. A strong, rapid grower in most any soil and even in shaded places. Long, swaying branches laden with white feathery flower-clusters. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

S. opulifolia, var. aurea. (M) June. Resembles the preceding but more conspicuous in spring with its bright golden leaves that darken somewhat as the season advances. Double white flowers valued for contrasts and desirable anywhere.

	EACH	DOZ.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00

S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. (M) Early May. A hardy old-fashioned shrub that is still popular. As the leaves are opening small snowy white, double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish

Spiræa prunifolia flore pleno, continued.

display of bloom. The little glossy green leaves color brilliantly in autumn. Makes an elegant hedge and is useful anywhere. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Reevesiana. (M) Last of May. Attractive foliage and beautiful clusters of pure white florets which bend the branches gracefully and cover them completely. Tender north of Boston. Serves almost any purpose. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. flore pleno. (D) As above, with double flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIREA. (S) June to September. Erect, strong habit; fond of wet ground, but succeeds almost anywhere. Useful for masses and wild effects. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. alba. (S) Character and habit as above, with pretty white flowers. Rare in cultivation. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. semperflorens. (D) July to September. An uncommon variety, with pink flowers. A continuous bloomer. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. rotundifolia. (M) June. Distinct and hardy, with white flowers and roundish leaves, remaining fresh until late in the fall. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIREA. (D) April and May. A graceful bush, beautiful at all seasons with innumerable small white flowers that crowd along its slender branches, and shine as snow through the light green feathery foliage. The tiny leaves turn a brilliant orange-scarlet in the autumn. It grows well at the seaside, in moist soils and drier places, but is only partially hardy in our coldest states.

	EACH	DOZ.
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 50

S. tomentosa. HARDHACK. (D) July to September. Flowers in deep pink panicles. Hardy to Nova Scotia. Valued in low places and for wild effects. 2 to 2½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

S. Van Houttei. (M) May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong hardy grower of graceful drooping habit, with handsome foliage. The profusion of bloom weighs the slender branches and covers the bush with a beautiful canopy of white. Desirable from any standpoint.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 50



SPIRÆA REEVESIANA AT GLENWOOD

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Staphylea

Staphylea colchica. BLADDER NUT. (M) May. An upright shrub that is not hardy north of Massachusetts, but is much admired for its fragrant white flower-clusters. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Stuartia

Stuartia pentagyna. (L) A rarely cultivated small tree or shrub with conspicuous, creamy white flowers in July or August and handsome foliage. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. (D) A thick shrub with graceful branches and handsome small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern and turns a bronze red in late summer and autumn. In June, small, inconspicuous fragrant flowers are up and down the branches. Grows easily and is adapted to rocky places and shrubby borders.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

Styrax

Styrax Japonica. (L) A large shrub or small tree that merits the popularity it receives. Makes a fine display in June when hung full of its fragrant, white bells.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00
6 to 7 feet.....	75	7 50

Symphoricarpus

Small native shrubs that are much used in shaded places and in open masses. They grow well in almost any soil, are quite hardy and very ornamental, especially so when covered with berries in fall and winter. They grow 3 to 6 feet in height, have small leaves and slender branches.

Symphoricarpus racemosus. SNOWBERRY. July and August. Small red flowers, succeeded by abundant white berries. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. vulgaris; syn., rubra. CORAL BERRY. July. Similar in character to the above, useful in the same ways. Purplish red berries in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

var. variegatus. The leaves are variegated with golden yellow and green. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Syringa . The Lilacs

"The Lilac among shrubs is like the maple among trees, the most common and most indispensable." In many country dooryards the neglected Lilacs continue to bloom with a fragrance and beauty that is surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old-fashioned gardens, their popularity is increasing; no shrubby mass is complete without them. They are hardy, robust plants that do well and flower abundantly with little care. The large collection we offer embraces tall- and low-growing shrubs, kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks.

Syringa Chinensis; syn., Rothomagensis. ROUE LILAC. (M) May. A hybrid variety of merit. Has arching branches and large, loose, reddish purple flower-plumes that are variable in color. The narrow leaves differ from those of other Lilacs. 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. alba. (M) May. A white-flowering variety of the above that has the same general characteristics. 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Japonica. (L) June. A tree-like form, with glossy leathery leaves. It is quite hardy, and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Syringa Josikæa. CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC. (M) Late in May. A distinct type of tall growth, with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Pekinensis. (L) June. The narrow leaves are held on the slender spreading branches late in the fall. Excellent habit, beautiful, with its panicles of yellowish white flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

S. Persica, var. alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. (M) May. A profusely blooming shrub with slender, arching branches and small, narrow

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Syringa Persica, var. alba, continued.

leaves. Its delicate white flowers, frequently tinted, are borne in loose, open panicles and are very desirable. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

var. laciniata. (M) An odd, attractive variety with finely divided foliage and open flower-clusters. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. (M) May. The well-known old-fashioned Lilac so often seen in gardens. It is hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. The medium large panicles of bluish purple flowers are very attractive and useful for house decorations.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. (M) May. Its general character is similar to the above. Flowers white.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00



SYRINGA FRAU DAMMANN

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS

These flower abundantly, and their sweet fragrance scents the air about the second week in May. They grow to be 6 to 8 feet in height.

Abel Carriere. Large, double, pale blue flowers, the under side of whose petals is a fine rose color. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Alphonse Lavalle. Large panicles of double violet-blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Belle de Nancy. Double white flowers that are tinged with purple. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Charles X. A vigorous grower, with good habit and handsome foliage. The reddish purple flowers are borne abundantly on loose trusses. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Frau Bertha Dammann. One of the best; a free bloomer, with medium-sized white flowers, borne in large panicles. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Insignis rubra. The buds are dark red, and open into rosy purple flowers. Among the best. 2 to 2½ feet, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Marie Legraye. A small bush, and a good variety for forcing. The panicles of single white flowers are especially fine and fragrant. 2 to 2½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Pure white flowers in compact panicles. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mons. Chas. Perrier. Large, handsome foliage and very fragrant semi-double, pure white flowers, borne in medium-sized clusters. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

President Grevy. The individual flowers are very large and double; a beautiful blue in color. The panicles are larger than those of any other variety. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Ranunculæflora flore pleno. An uncommon variety, with double pale blue flowers. 1½ to 2½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Rubra de Marley. Single, rich rosy purple flowers that are borne abundantly. Resembles the common purple lilac, and is very desirable. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Senateur Volland. A good variety, with double rosy red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. ea., \$5 per doz.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spæth. The single flowers are a very dark purple, and distinct from other kinds. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

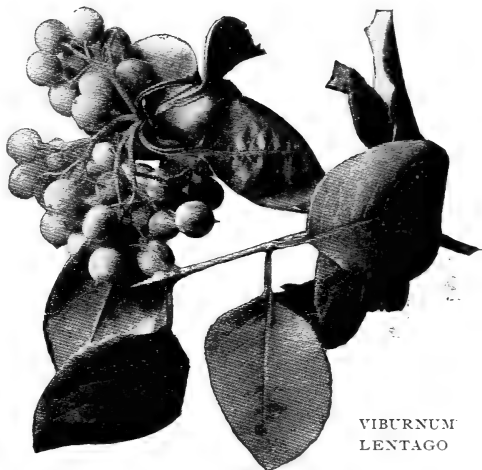
Virginale. A strong grower and abundant bloomer. Large trusses of single white flowers. 2 to 2½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Tamarix • Tamarisk

Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth; clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red. They are hardy as far north as Massachusetts and very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders and valuable for seaside planting.

Tamarix Africana. (L.) May. The first to flower. Sea-green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

T. Gallica. (L.) May to July. Lighter green foliage, and later in flower. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



VIBURNUM
LENTAGO

Tamarix Gallica, var. Indica. (L.) May. The pink flower-racemes are longer than those of other kinds. The foliage is dull green. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

T. Odessana. (M) July to September. Of lower growth. Pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

T. tetrandra, var. purpurea. (M) June and July. Purplish pink flowers. A desirable variety of doubtful nomenclature. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Viburnums

In this group are included the Snowballs, which give in spring the same showy effect produced by hydrangeas in the fall. Viburnums are especially hardy; grow quickly and are particularly free from the attacks of injurious insects. They are invaluable in shrubbery borders; desirable as specimens and useful in all plantings.



VIBURNUM
OPULUS

Viburnum cassinoides. WHITE ROD. (M) June. Flat yellowish white flower-heads. Erect habit; very hardy and a good plant for the borders of shrubbery. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

V. dentatum. ARROW WOOD. (L.) May. A handsome native shrub, with glossy green leaves and white flowers that ripen into black berries.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

V. dilatatum. (M) May and June. A free-flowering shrub, especially admired for the abun-

GLENWOOD NURSERIES



FLOWERS OF VIBURNUM PLICATUM

Viburnum dilatatum, continued.

dance of its scarlet fruits that cling to the branches a long time. 2 to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

- ✓ **V. Lantana.** WAYFARING TREE. (L) May and June. White flower-clusters succeeded by red fruits that later turn to black. Good foliage and an especially desirable shrub for dry places and limestone soils.

	EACH	DOZ.
2½ to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

- ✓ **V. Lentago.** SHEEP-BERRY. (L) May and June. Strong-growing shrubs, with slender branches and glossy green foliage. Creamy white and fragrant flowers, followed by bluish black berries that last until spring. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Viburnum molle. (S) A native shrub, with handsome, large, deep green leaves, similar to *V. dentatum*, but blooming a few weeks later. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

- ✓ **V. Opulus;** syn., **Oxycoccus.** CRANBERRY BUSH. (M) May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Highly valued for the brilliant red berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter, unmolested by birds.

	EACH	DOZ.
2½ to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

- ✓ **var. sterile.** GUELDER ROSE. (M) May. The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere and always flowers so abundantly. In appearance it closely resembles the above, but does not have the ornamental fruits. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

- ✓ **V. tomentosum.** SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. (S) May. An elegant shrub, with beautiful dark green leaves. The white flowers, borne in flat clusters, are followed by decorative red berries, that later change to black. Valuable in shrubberies.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

- ✓ **var. plicatum.** JAPAN SNOWBALL. (S) May. One of the best ornamental shrubs, similar in habit to the above. It bears abundant white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in the deep green leaves.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

Xanthoceras

- ✓ **Xanthoceras sorbifolia.** (L) May. A rare shrub with stout, upright branches, pinnate foliage and slender panicles of white flowers, that are blotched with yellow and red. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and especially valued for solitary planting on the lawn. 1 to 1½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Xanthorrhiza

- ✓ **Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.** SHRUB YELLOW-ROOT. (S) April. Purple flowers and good foliage make this shrub ornamental. It suckers freely and is valued for covering slopes as an undergrowth and for wild effects. 1 to 1½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Hedge Plants

The value of hedges in ornamental plantings is realized. The beauty of living plants is not to be compared with the stiff and measured lines of fences. Annual trimmings and occasional weedings and cultivation are all the care that established hedges require, and with age they increase in density and beauty instead of rotting away with time. Evergreen Hedges, fresh and green at all seasons, retain their beauty and serve the purpose for which they are intended even in winter. They should be trimmed in either May or August and may be kept at any desired height. They increase in density and branch out at the ground, making a thick, almost impenetrable wall. As screens to unsightly objects and as windbreaks for exposed places there is nothing better. Deciduous Hedges, grow more rapidly and are less expensive. They require the same care and should usually be trimmed in winter. The flowering hedges are most showy with their long lines of bloom, and the thorny plants serve best for defensive purposes.

EVERGREEN

AZALEA amoena. This little plant is fully described on page 22. Its low, dense growth fits it as an edging or border and it is brilliant in bloom. This is a novel use for this plant but one for which it meets all the requirements. See sizes and quotations, page 22.

BUXUS sempervirens, var. suffruticosa. DWARF Box. This dwarf, dense box bush is used as an edging to walks, and is valued in all formal and old-fashioned gardens. Should be planted 3 or 4 inches apart and the earth pressed very firmly about their roots. 4 to 6 inches high, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

PICEA excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. Makes a dense, compact hedge; thick screen and rapid-growing windbreak. For description of plant, see page 8.

	100	1,000
1 to 1½ feet	\$15 00	\$125 00
1½ to 2 feet	20 00	175 00
2 to 2½ feet	30 00	250 00
2½ to 3 feet	40 00	350 00

THUYA compacta. COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. A dwarf, bushy form, with foliage similar to the above. It is most used as an edging and for enclosing cemetery lots. Also, see page 17.

	100	1,000
10 to 12 inches	\$15 00	
18 to 24 inches, extra heavy	50 00	

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. This upright tree is especially desired for screens, and, if trimmed, is valued for hedges. It is a fast grower with soft, light green foliage. See description on page 17.

	100	1,000
2 to 2½ feet	\$15 00	\$125 00
3 to 3½ feet	40 00	350 00
3½ to 4 feet	65 00	600 00
4 to 5 feet	80 00	750 00

TSUGA Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A rapid grower in any soil; very hardy and unsurpassed in beauty as a hedging plant. By trimming it can be made dense and bushy. Particularly good for high hedges. The dense young growth is feathery and graceful. For a fuller description, see page 19.

	100	1,000
1 to 1½ feet	\$20 00	\$175 00
2 to 2½ feet	35 00	300 00
3 to 3½ feet, extra heavy	80 00	750 00



BERBERIS THUNBERGII, AS A HEDGE PLANT



HEDGE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET, TWO YEARS AFTER BEING PLANTED BY US

DECIDUOUS

BERBERIS Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY.

This low, dense, thorny plant, with beautiful small leaves, withstands shearing well. Adapted especially as an edging, low border or hedge plant. See page 46.

	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$10 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	15 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	20 00

HIBISCUS Syriacus. ALTHEAS. Strong-growing shrubs that flower abundantly on their young wood, so that the profusion of bloom is increased by pruning in winter. For list of varieties and descriptions, see page 52.

	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$12 00
2 to 3 feet.....	20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30 00

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

The most frequently planted of all hedge plants, because it is a rapid grower under all conditions, a dense symmetrical plant in itself that withstands shearing well. The foliage is always bright and glossy, and lasts well on in the winter. Unfortunately it is not reliably hardy north of Boston. Our plants

Ligustrum ovalifolium, continued.

are all low-branched and bushy. The one-year size should be set 10 inches apart and the two-year size 12 inches, to make a thick hedge that will give immediate effect. See page 56, and illustration above, showing what a vigorous and bushy growth our Privet makes.

	100	1,000
1-year, 1 to 2 feet, bushy.....	\$4 00	\$25 00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet, bushy.....	8 00	50 00
2-year, 3 to 3½ feet, bushy.....	12 00	80 00

MACLURA aurantiaca. OSAGE ORANGE. A cheap thorny hedge plant, with bright glossy leaves. Makes a durable fence, grows anywhere.

	1,000
1-year.....	\$5 00
2-year.....	8 00

ROSA rugosa. JAPANESE SWEETBRIER. Dwarf bushy habit, handsome, rough, dark green leaves; a succession of red or white flowers from June until frost, and the bright little orange-shaped seed-vessels are attractions that make this one of the prettiest flowering hedge plants.

	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$12 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	20 00

Hardy Garden Roses

The beauty of the Rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys and the demand for hardy garden Roses are annually increasing. In old-fashioned gardens, in borders, along garden walks, or on arbors, the sweet perfume of blooming Roses is a source of constant delight to all who grow them. For garden planting the Hybrid Perpetual Roses are the most vigorous growers, and they flower abundantly in June, with scattered blooms that open even late in the fall. Our assortment of these "Everblooming Roses" has been culled of varieties not found generally hardy and satisfactory, and we have added several new desirable kinds to our collection since last year.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Strong 2-year-old plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, globular.

Alfred K. Williams. Carmine-red, with deeper shades, full flower.

Anne de Diesbach. Clear bright carmine; large, full, fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten. Dark velvety red, large, fragrant flowers.

Baroness Rothschild. Rich satiny pink; magnificent.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; free-blooming.

Captain Christy. Very large, double buds of deep flesh color; in bloom all season.

Captain Hayward. Bright crimson-carmine; a distinct shade and very fragrant.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white; large, globular.

Duke of Edinburgh. Bright crimson; large and double.

Earl of Dufferin. Large, full, finely formed; velvety scarlet.

Fisher Holmes. Rich velvety crimson.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson.

Gloire de Margottin. Dazzling scarlet.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow.

Hermosa. Bright rich pink.

John Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; cupped and well formed.

Jules Margottin. Bright carmine; cupped; very fragrant.

La France. Splendid satiny rose; constant bloomer.

Louis van Houtte. Dark velvety crimson, large and full.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white, flushed pink in autumn.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, free-blooming. A model hedge and cemetery Rose.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused carmine.

Marchioness of Lorne. Rich fulgent rose, shaded vivid crimson in the center. Very double and sweet.

Margaret Dickson. Finest of all white hybrids.

Marie Baumann. Bright carmine; large, exquisitely formed.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine; large and full.

Merveille de Lyon. White shaded rose.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Fine satiny rose.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink, large, full.

Mrs. J. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink; outer petals shaded with pale flesh.

Paul Neyron. Very large; dark rose.

Persian Yellow. Bright golden yellow; blooms very early.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, with black shadings.

Rodocanachi. Beautiful transparent rose, shaded pink; long-stemmed, fragrant.

Soleil d'Or. New hardy yellow Rose.

Tom Wood. Cherry-red; shell-shaped petals.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cerise-red; large and full.

Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine; large, showy.

White Baroness. Pure white; splendid bloomer.

BUSH ROSES

Blanda. EARLY WILD ROSE. This Rose is found growing wild over a large part of our country. It grows to about 5 feet in height, and bears single rosy pink flowers. Can be employed to advantage in all wild and natural plantings. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

BUSH ROSES, continued

Carolina. SWAMP ROSE. Grows about 8 feet high and flowers from June until September; the foliage is dull green and the flowers showy pink. Very hardy; generally useful, and thrives best in moist ground. 1½ to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Lucida. Grows about 6 feet high, and is very hardy. Well adapted to shrubby borders, where its shining foliage and single bright pink flowers are showy in the summer months. In winter the brownish red branches and plump red fruits are attractive. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Multiflora. A Japanese Rose that is covered in June with very fragrant clusters of small semi-double flowers that are succeeded by bright red seed-vessels. It is a strong-growing, quite hardy bush that sends out vigorous, long recurring or climbing branches, which are capable of being trained as a climbing Rose is. Valuable in shrubby borders, and to produce wild effects. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. Dark green; wrinkled leaves that are attractive late into the fall. Showy single pink or white flowers that begin in May and continue to bloom all summer, and are succeeded by bright, round seed-vessels. One of the most attractive plants for shrubby borders. See hedging plants also, page 66.

	EACH	DOZ.
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	35	3 50

Setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. A half-climbing Rose of strong growth, with single, deep rose-colored flowers. It is very valuable for covering banks and hillsides and in all plantings for wild effects. See Climbing Roses also, page 68.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 50
3 to 5 feet.....	35	3 50

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. A recent introduction, but familiar and popular Rose. It is a strong, rapid grower that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small, double crimson flowers in great profusion. There is nothing finer for training over verandas, walls, pillars, etc.

	EACH	DOZ.
1-year.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
2-year.....	40	4 00

Dawson. A strong, vigorous grower; it is considered by some as valuable as the Crimson

Dawson Rose, continued

Rambler. Large clusters of double, bright carmine flowers.

	EACH	DOZ.
1-year.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
2-year.....	30	3 00

Multiflora. Can be trained into a beautiful climbing Rose. See description among Bush Roses, page 66.

Prairie Queen. A favorite Rose, with clusters of double rosy pink flowers. Good bloomer.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year.....	\$0 25	\$2 50
3-year.....	35	3 50

Setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. Shows tendencies to climb, and if trained on trellises or verandas is very effective with its single deep rose-colored flowers. See also Bush Roses.

	EACH	DOZ.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 50
3 to 5 feet.....	35	3 50

White Rambler. Clusters of double white flowers of medium size that are very fragrant, and resemble those of the Royal Cluster Rose that we have offered in former years.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year.....	\$0 30	\$3 00
3-year.....	40	4 00

Yellow Rambler. The deep yellow flower-buds open into double creamy white Roses.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year.....	\$0 30	\$3 00
3-year.....	40	4 00

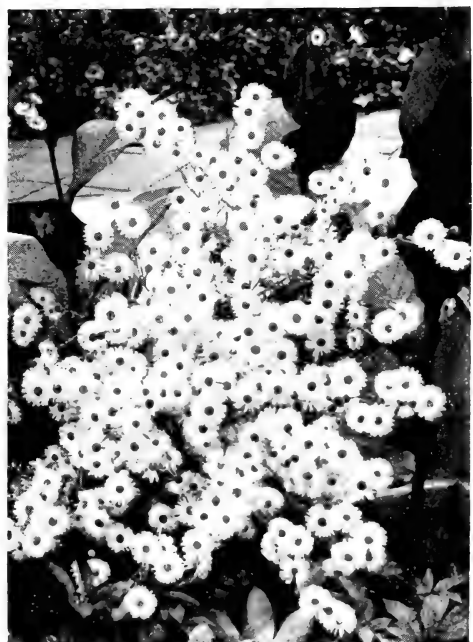
Rosa Wichuraiana and Hybrids

Manda's Triumph. Large clusters of double white flowers that are almost 2 inches across. Handsome foliage, strong grower and a generally useful Rose. 2 yr., 20c. ea., \$2 per doz.

South Orange Perfection. Clusters of smaller double flowers than the above, which are a beautiful shade of pink in bud and change to white as they open. 2-yr., 20c. ea., \$2 per doz.

Universal Favorite. A stronger grower than either of the above, with a profusion of very fragrant soft rose-colored flowers that are almost 2 inches in diameter. 2-year, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Wichuraiana. MEMORIAL ROSE. The small, dark green leaves of this creeping Rose are bright and fresh well on into the winter. Its strong-growing shoots lie prone upon the ground, and make a desirable covering for rockeries and precipices. It is valued for trailing over barren and unsightly places and much used to keep steep banks from washing. Its very fragrant, single, waxy white flowers are borne profusely in June, and occasionally through the summer. 2-year, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.



ROSA MULTIFLORA
DELPHINIUM (See page 73)

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE
BOLTONIA (See page 73)



CLEMATIS PANICULATA AT GLENWOOD (See page 71)

Ornamental Vines

Climbing Vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and give shade and flowers over the porches and trellises. They are cheerful and cooling in climbing over bowers and summer-houses, and wild and natural in running over trees and stumps. In shaded places and beneath old trees where grass will not grow, they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

ACTINIDIA arguta. A vigorous, rapid-growing Japanese vine, with glossy, leathery leaves and greenish white flowers, succeeded by greenish yellow fruits. Valued for covering arbors, trellises, walls, and to produce wild effects growing over other things.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 30	\$3 00
3-year	40	4 00

A. polygama. In most respects it is similar to the above. The leaves are lighter in color. The creamy white flowers, very fragrant.

Actinidia polygama, continued.

More recently introduced and quite as desirable.

	EACH	DOZ.
1-year	\$0 30	\$3 00
2-year	40	4 00

AKEBIA quinata. Hardy; quick grower, graceful and handsome; seldom attacked by insects. Grows best in sunny places, and is generally useful. Small, five-lobed, half evergreen leaves and fragrant, purplish brown flowers. 2-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. The five-lobed leaves turn a bright red in autumn. A valuable climber. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

var. Engelmanni. Very similar to above, clings closely to its support, and is a valuable vine for covering walls and trellises and for running over trees and ugly places. The five-fingered leaves are handsome at all times and very bright in the fall.

	EACH	DOZ.
1-year	\$0 25	\$2 50
2-year	40	4 00

var. Muralis. Resembles the foregoing, but is more slender and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves that are whitened beneath.

	EACH	DOZ.
1-year	\$0 25	\$2 50
2-year	40	4 00

tricolor. In shape the leaves are similar to those of a grape-vine, and are curiously margined and spotted with tints of pink, white and green. An odd vine that gives variety.

	EACH	DOZ.
1-year	\$0 25	\$2 50
2-year	40	4 00

A. Veitchii; syn. tricuspidata. JAPANESE, OR BOSTON IVY. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is a quite hardy, rapid grower. The leaves are strung thickly and overlap one another in a mat of fresh, shining green that turns a brilliant red in autumn. It is the most popular Ivy for covering buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities. See illustration of *A. Veitchii* covering wall, page 53. 2-year, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siph. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A strong, rapid-growing, tropical-looking vine with handsome light green leaves, 8 to 12 inches across. It will give a quick dense shade and is much used on arbors and trellises. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe. 2-year, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

BIGNONIA. TRUMPET VINE. These are familiar, strong-growing vines, with deep, rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers in early summer. They are very desirable for covering summer-houses, training over arbors and to climb over trees, rocks and rustic bridges.

B. grandiflora. TRUMPET VINE. The orange-red flowers are larger and earlier than *B. radicans* and it is a more bushy grower.

	EACH	DOZ.
1-year	\$0 25	\$2 50
2-year	35	3 50

Bignonia radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. Our native species, with deep scarlet flowers. A tall grower.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 25	\$2 50
3-year	35	3 50

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A native vine with good foliage; yellow flowers in June, and bright, ornamental orange and scarlet berries through the fall and winter. It is very hardy; grows in sunny or shaded places and is not surpassed as a vine for covering trelliswork, trees, rocks or walls. 2-year, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Clematis

Vines that flower profusely and are in demand for covering porches, trellises and arbors and to climb over posts and fences. From a long list of varieties we have selected the following as the most desirable.

C. coccinea. Bell-shaped, coral-red flowers from June until frost. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Pure white, double flowers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Gypsy Queen. Rich purple. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Henryi. Large, creamy white and handsome. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

C. Jackmani. Next to *C. paniculata*. This is the most popular variety, with rich, royal-purple flowers, 2 inches across, borne abundantly in June and occasionally afterward. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Mme. Baron Villard. A strong grower, with large, light rose-colored flowers shaded with lilac. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Deep, rich crimson, large flowers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Miss Bateman. White, with dark anthers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Ramona. Very large, deep sky-blue flowers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

C. paniculata. A valuable introduction from Japan that differs from all the foregoing. It is a strong, luxuriant grower with light green foliage that is handsome in itself. At the close of August innumerable star-like flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white. We recommend it for planting anywhere around the house and for covering posts, fences, walls and stumps.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 25	\$2 50
3-year	40	4 00

Write for prices by the hundred and thousand

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

EUONYMUS radicans. CREEPING EUONYMUS. An evergreen species with small glossy leaves and low, trailing habit. It is valued for running over rocks, training to walls and as a ground cover. Also described among Evergreen Shrubs, page 20.

var. variegata. The plant is similar in habit to the above and is used for much the same purposes. The creamy white markings on the leaves are conspicuous and valued for color contrasts. See page 20.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. Sometimes used as a climber. See page 52.

HEDERA Helix. ENGLISH IVY. A familiar evergreen vine, with thick dark green leaves. It grows in almost any soil and is fond of shady places. The young and immature wood sometimes winterkills in locations much north of Philadelphia. Much used to cover buildings, rocks, trunks of trees, trelliswork, graves and as an evergreen carpet beneath trees in places where grass will not grow. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

IPOMŒA pandurata. HARDY MOONFLOWER. Dark green, heart-shaped leaves forming a dense mat of foliage. Satiny white flowers, blotched with purple. Grows rapidly. Often seen covering stumps and fences. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

JASMINUM. The two varieties described on page 55 are sometimes trained over arbors and trellises.

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE. Favorite vines of strong, rapid growth in any soil or location. They are well adapted for all trelliswork, for climbing over arbors and verandas, for training to posts and along fences. They are beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in a wild and natural way. The vines take root where they touch the ground, and this habit suits them for creeping over dumps and unsightly places as well as for retaining purposes on slopes and banks. They withstand shade and make a ground cover in places where grass will not grow.

L. Japonica, var. brachypoda. Sometimes known as the EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE, because its leaves remain well into the winter. Flowers yellow and fragrant. 2-year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

var. aurea reticulata. GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE. The leaves, netted with golden yellow, are beautiful in themselves and are valuable for color contrasts with the other kinds. Fragrant cream-colored flowers. 1-yr., 25c. each, \$2 per doz.

Lonicera Japonica, var. Chinensis. The leaves are reddish green, often with purplish veins beneath. It is darker than the other kinds, foliage is half evergreen and the buds are tinted with pink and open into very fragrant white and pink flowers. 2-year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

var. Halliana. HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. The most popular variety. Glossy, light green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit and a wealth of bloom in June that is succeeded by very fragrant flowers until frost. White and buff in color.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 25	\$2 50
3-year	35	3 50

L. sempervirens, var. fuchsoides; syn., L. punicea. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Differs widely from the Japanese forms above and is brilliant in bloom with its clusters of tubular scarlet flowers that continue all summer. Bluish green leaves.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 30	\$3 00
3-year	40	4 00

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. Very hardy and grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. The small flowers, varying from pink to purple, are noticed from June to September and are then succeeded through the fall and winter by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruits. A good plant for trelliswork and bowers, it is desirable in neglected places and to creep over walls and rocks.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 20	\$2 00
3-year	30	3 00

PERIPLŒA Græca. SILK VINE. A rapid grower, with dark green, silky leaves. Small purple flowers in July. Valued for covering trees, stumps, etc.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 25	\$2 00
3-year	35	3 00

ROSES. Some of the most beautiful climbers are roses. For description and prices, see page 68.

VINCA minor. PERIWINKLE; BLUE, RUNNING, or TRAILING MYRTLE. A low evergreen creeper that bears blue flowers in early spring and is common as a green carpet beneath the shade of trees, and as a vine for rockeries and a cover for graves. 1-yr., 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

WISTARIAS. Strong-growing vines that wrap themselves tightly about any support, and are valued most for covering bowers, porches and training over tree trunks. In May they bear

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Wistarias, continued

abundant dense drooping clusters of flowers similar in shape to those of a sweet pea, and occasionally a lighter crop follows in August. The standard forms make valuable bushes for lawn specimens.

W. Chinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. The common variety, which flowers so profusely in May. Flowers pale blue; fragrant. It withstands the smoke of cities; grows anywhere.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 35	\$3 50
3-year	50	5 00

Wistaria Chinensis, var. alba. A white-flowering form of the preceding.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 50	\$5 00
4-year	1 00	10 00

W. magnifica. AMERICAN WISTARIA. Fragrant lilac flowers in dense medium-sized clusters.

	EACH	DOZ.
2-year	\$0 35	\$3 50
4-year	1 00	10 00

W. multijuga. LOOSE-CLUSTER WISTARIA. Large clusters of deep purple flowers, often 3 feet in length, borne at the close of May. 4-year, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Hardy Perennial Plants

There is an unprecedented demand for these old-fashioned hardy garden flowers, and we are giving increased attention to the raising of them. There is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom, and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers, in July and August, these little plants make a fine display. They are not fastidious regarding the soil, and year after year they will reappear in the same place with increased strength and ready to flower more abundantly than before. They require scarcely any attention, and nothing is finer for borders along fences or walls and at the boundaries of the lawn. Planted at the front of shrubbery groups they give a brilliant display, and they are valuable in innumerable places that will suggest themselves. The selection we offer includes the most desirable varieties, but by no means all that we can supply, so that persons wanting sorts not catalogued here will do well by writing to us.

Except where otherwise noted, the price of these plants is: 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

ACHILLEA. MILFOIL, or YARROW.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl. "The Pearl." 2 feet. All summer long it is covered with a profusion of small pure white double flowers.

A. Millefolium roseum. ROSY MILFOIL. All summer and on into fall there are heads of rosy red flowers on stems about 18 inches high. The foliage is cut deeply.

A. Eupatorium. FERN-LEAVED YARROW. From July to September it is brilliant with large yellow flowers. Delicately cut foliage.

ALTHEA rosea. The HOLLYHOCKS sometimes catalogued under this name are listed on page 74.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. HARDY MARGUERITE. A bushy plant about 18 inches high, with a continuous show through the summer of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers.

AQUILEGIA chrysantha. COLUMBINE. Growing to about 18 inches to 3 feet. From May to August bright with fragrant golden yellow flowers.

BOLTONIA asteroides. FALSE CHAMOMILE.

A strong-growing plant, 3 to 5 feet high, that is covered during the summer and early autumn with hundreds of small white flowers that are very attractive.

CAMPANULA pyramidalis. CHIMNEY BELL-FLOWER. Conspicuous in September with spikes of crowded blue flowers, 4 to 5 feet high, and very desirable. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. A shrubby perennial about 2 feet high, that is bright in September with blue verberna-like flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. 2 to 3 feet high. Covered with a profusion of golden yellow bloom in June that continues until fall. It is one of the best perennials.

DELPHINIUM formosum. HARDY LARKSPUR. 3 to 4 feet high. A continual bloomer from June until frost. The familiar old-fashioned dark blue variety.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

✓ **DIANTHUS barbatus.** SWEET WILLIAM. A small plant flowering from May to July, and growing 12 to 18 inches high. It is well known. The plants we offer are of assorted colors.

✓ **DICENTRA spectabilis.** BLEEDING HEART. Drooping racemes of light pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June and bright foliage are the attractions of this old-time favorite.

✓ **EUPATORIUM ageratoides.** THOROUGH-WORT. A valuable plant for closing the season. Ornamented in September and October with soft heads of white flowers that are also valued for cutting. It grows 3 to 4 feet high.

✓ **FUNKIA.** DAY LILY OR PLANTAIN LILY.

✓ **F. cœrulea.** Blue flowers and handsome broad green leaves that are an attraction even when the plant is not in flower.

✓ **F. subcordata grandiflora.** During September the large, fragrant clusters of pure white flowers have an attractive setting above the deep green leaves.

✓ **F., Thos. Hogg.** Broad, glaucous foliage with white border.

GALLARDIA grandiflora. BLANKET FLOWER. We offer no more desirable herbaceous plant than this one, which begins to flower in June and continues unintermittingly until frost. It grows 2 to 3 feet in height and thrives almost anywhere. The center of the flower is a dark, reddish brown, while the petals are differently marked with rings of scarlet-crimson, orange and vermillion.

HELENIUM autumnale superbum. SNEEZE WORT. During late summer and early fall this strong plant, 4 to 6 feet in height, is aglow with golden yellow flowers.

✓ **HEMEROCALLIS flava.** YELLOW DAY LILY. A plant 3 feet in height that bears fragrant yellow flowers abundantly during July and August.

✓ **HOLLYHOCKS.** Hollyhocks are so well known that they do not require describing. Their value in perennial borders and for interspersing among shrubbery is realized. We offer the double fringed Allegheny Hollyhocks in assorted colors. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos, var. Crimson Eye. A woody plant often 5 feet in height. It is fond of moist places, although it grows well in drier soils. In September it bears large, single flowers with crimson centers.

✓ **HYPERICUM Moserianum.** ST. JOHN'S WORT. Seldom gets over 18 inches high; has glossy, dark green foliage that sets the golden yellow flowers off beautifully. The bloom is 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and continues throughout the season.

Iris

Sometimes known as "Flags" and often spoken of as "Fleur-de-Lis." Popular herbaceous plants that come up year after year, and each season stronger and more floriferous than the previous. They grow in clumps and do well in almost any soil; are desirable in borders and shrubbery and are beautiful in beds and groups by them-



A BLOCK OF IRIS AT GLENWOOD NURSERIES

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

IRIS, continued

selves, and for planting along water edges. The flowers embrace a variety of colors and innumerable tints of blue, yellow and white. Those of the German forms are not as delicately colored, nor are they as large as the flowers of the Japanese varieties. They bloom the latter part of May and are through flowering by the last of June, when the Japanese Iris are brilliant with their wealth of flowers. Both are needed to give a continuous effect from May to July.

Iris Germanica. GERMAN IRIS.

Adonis. The earliest to flower. Royal purple.

Albino. Pale lavender, tinged with purple.

Britannica. Blush.

Queen of Gypsies. Upper petals chocolate-brown, lower ones bluish yellow.

Any of the above, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

If the selection is left to us, we have a large number of varieties to choose from and can give a better assortment of colors. Plants of our selection, 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Iris Kämpferi. JAPAN IRIS.

Apollo. White, with pink center.

Any of the above, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Our stock includes, besides the above, a number of varieties from which we can select a more varied assortment at a lower price. Varieties of our selection, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. From August to September. The bright scarlet flowers are among the most brilliant in the hardy border, growing 2 to 2½ feet high.

LYCHNIS, var. viscaria splendens. RAGGED ROBIN. Popular and well-known plants with dark green foliage, similar to that of a hardy pink. Spikes of small, double red flowers in June.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. ROSE, LOOSE-STRIPE. Valued in all perennial borders and moist soils. Grows about 3 feet high, and from July to September it is bright with spikes of rose-colored flowers.

MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens. FORGET-ME-NOT. Low grower, bearing a profusion of small pale blue flowers all summer. A general favorite. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Peonies

These old-time favorites are again popular and are being planted more than ever before. Their great flowers are perfectly formed and are often as fragrant and as delicately colored as a rose. They grow best in a rich, deep soil and sunny position, but will thrive in partially shaded places. They are admired in all herbaceous borders, for planting among shrubbery, and are valuable in beds or groups by themselves. Grow about 2 feet high and flower in May and June. We offer a carefully selected assortment of the best varieties, which include some of the newer and handsomer introductions.

Agida. Dark red, rich and glowing.

Baron Rothschild. Bright pink.

Duke of Wellington. White, with creamy center. 60 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Festiva maxima. The largest and finest white variety, with small scarlet flecks in the center of the flower. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Gigantea. Fine early pink. 60 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Golden Harvest. The nearest approach to yellow. 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Grandiflora rubra. Extra large, bright red. 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Heriartiana. Soft rose, with light center.

Humei alba. Guards flesh, tipped white, bluish center.

Marie Lemoine. Delicate flesh, blending to white. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Mt. Blanc. White guard petals, with creamy yellow center. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Ne Plus Ultra. Large, well formed, clear flesh pink. 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Officialis rubra. Early, brilliant glowing deep crimson. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Psyche. Bright rose, fine full flower.

Prolifica tricolor. White guard petals, yellow center.

Pottsii. Deep rose, late-flowering.

Queen Victoria. Late; white, creamy center.

Richardson's rubra superba. Deep crimson, very fragrant. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

PEONIES, continued.

Rosea superba. Full rosy pink, and extra large. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Victoria tricolor. Fragrant; pink, rose and salmon mixed.

Roots of the preceding, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

The demand for Peonies is so great that our assortment may be broken before the season closes, and it will be well in ordering to name a substitute, so that delays will not occur in filling orders. If the assortment is left to us we will select brilliant colors and strong plants.

PLATYCODON. BALLOON-FLOWER, or CHINESE BELL-FLOWER.

Grandiflora. Resembles the Campanula in appearance, and blooms continuously from June until October. Deep blue, bell-shaped flowers. Grows about 1 1/2 to 2 feet high.

Japonica flore pleno. Double flowers, otherwise same as above.

Phlox

Familiar plants in old dooryards, and valuable in all hardy borders. They grow in any soil, and range in height from 1 to 4 feet, and flower continuously from June until October. The

flowers are borne in clusters at the top of each shoot. There is a wide range of color among them and we offer an assortment that includes the most desirable shades.

Athis. Deep pink.

B. Compte. Dark crimson, almost purple.

Bacchante. Crimson, shading lighter toward the center.

Boumof. Scarlet.

Crepuscle. Pale lavender, with light halo in center.

Eclairer. Purplish crimson.

Eugene Danzenvillier. Lilac, shaded white, white center.

Fantome. Light violet.

Japonias. Light salmon-pink.

Lothair. Salmon-red, carmine eye.

Ornament. Rosy magenta, crimson eye.

Prof. Schlieman. Salmon-rose, carmine eye.

Richard Wallace. White, with pink center.

Thebaide. Salmon-red, crimson eye; dwarf.

The Pearl. Pure white.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

STOKESIA Cyanea. Familiarly known as the Cornflower Aster. Grows 18 to 24 inches high, and from July until October it bears lavender-like flowers, often 4 to 5 inches across.

TRITONIA Pfitzerii. RED HOT POKER, or EVERBLOOMING FLAME FLOWER. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and sends up stiff stems crowned with spikes of orange-scarlet flowers. Odd.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Scarcely a herbaceous plant, but frequently used with them. Handsome, long narrow leaves out of which flower-stalks spring in June and July, and are laden with fragrant, creamy white flowers. Sometimes planted in shrubberies and in clumps by themselves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ornamental Grasses

These are among the finest of all hardy plants for bedding. All are exceedingly graceful and attractive with variegated foliage, long, swaying stems and plummy flower-heads. They are strong, hardy growers and valued in beds and groups by themselves for planting in moist places and along water-edges; in connection with other shrubs or as a background to herbaceous borders.

ARUNDO Donax. GREAT REED. A tall, bamboo-like plant, with long, green, narrow leaves, well suited for planting along water-edges and for the borders of the lawn.

var. variegata. A beautiful variegated form; it is valued almost anywhere; has creamy white and green leaves.

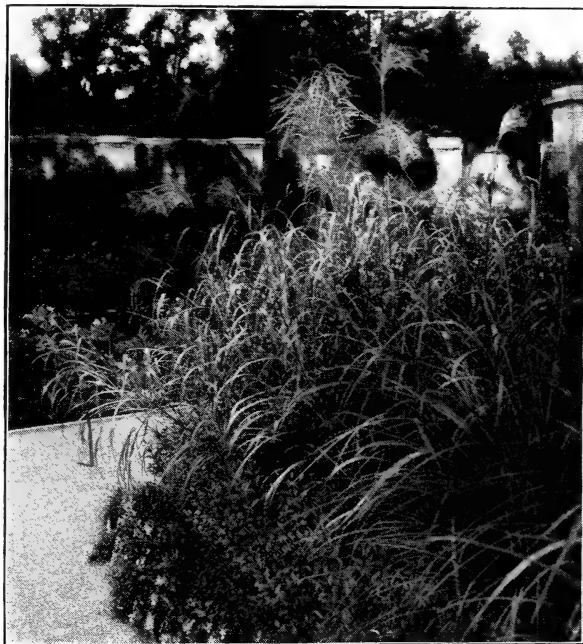
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. PLUME GRASS, or HARDY PAMPAS. Grows 9 to 12 feet high, and frequently sends up 30 to 50 feathery flower-plumes.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. JAPAN RUSH. A beautiful, tall swaying grass, with narrow green leaves and a conspicuous silvery white midrib.

E. Japonica variegata. The long, narrow leaves are striped with a band of white. A graceful and beautiful plant.

E. Japonica zebrina. It is just as useful and very similar to the above, excepting that stripes of yellow run across the narrow leaf-blades.

All of our Grasses are 25 cts. each,
\$2.50 per doz.



EULALIA JAPONICA STRIATA

SPECIALTIES FOR 1905

GOLDEN RETINOSPORA (*Retinospora plumosa aurea*). See page 15.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*Tsuga Canadensis*). See page 19.

AZALEA AMŒNA. See page 22.

CHINESE CATALPA (*Catalpa Bungei*). See page 31.

PIN OAK (*Quercus palustris*). See page 41.

GREAT-PANICLED HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). See page 54.

Hardy Fruits and Nuts

WE CANNOT FURNISH ANY VARIETIES OR SIZES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS LIST

In the following pages we offer the varieties found most generally satisfactory over a wide range of country, together with the more promising new sorts. As these are now pretty well known, we omit the descriptions.

APPLES

5 to 6 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in cal., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Early Varieties.—Autumn Strawberry, Cornell's Fancy, Early Harvest, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Grimes' Golden, Maiden's Blush, Red Astrachan, Wealthy, Smokehouse, Yellow Transparent.

Winter Varieties.—American Golden Russet or Sheepnose, Baldwin, Ben Davis (New York Pippin), Bellefleur, Bismarck, Fallawater, King of Tompkins County, Northern Spy, Ohio Nonpareil, Talman's Sweet, York Imperial, Winesap.

Crab Apples.—Very ornamental when in fruit or flower, and excellent for preserving—Gen. Grant, Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

APRICOTS

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Breda, Harris Hardy, Moorpark.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.—Alexis, Nicholas.

PEARS

First-class trees, 5 to 6 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ in. cal., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Pears can be grown in almost any good soil, with the same treatment as apples.

STANDARD PEARS

We offer the following :

Summer Varieties.—Bartlett, Buffum, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne d'Ete, Osband's Summer, Tyson, Wilder.

Autumn Varieties.—Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Seckel, Sheldon.

Winter Varieties.—Duchesse de Bordeaux, Lawrence.

DWARF PEARS

Require thorough cultivation to grow them to perfection, but are desirable in small yards. Plant deep enough to cover the junction of the Pear and quince 2 or 3 inches. 40 cts. each,

Dwarf Pears, continued

\$4 per doz. Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Seckel.

PLUMS

First-class trees, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, German Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Reine Claude, Yellow Gage.

Japan Plums. We offer the best varieties. Abundance and Burbank, at 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

PEACHES

Extra heavy, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

Alexander, Chair's Choice, Champion, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Elberta, Globe, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Free, Reeves' Favorite, Stephen's Rarripe, Stump the World.

NECTARINES

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Boston, Downton, Hardwick, New White.

QUINCES

Champion, Meech's Prolific, Orange or Apple. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CHERRIES

First-class trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., 75c. each, \$8 per doz.

Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Downer's Late Red, Early Richmond, Elton, English Morello, Governor Wood, May Duke, Montmorency, Napoleon Bigarreau, Reine Hortense, Rockport Bigarreau, Yellow Spanish.

MULBERRIES

For prices and descriptions, see page 36.

PERSIMMONS

American (*Diospyros Virginiana*). 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

NUTS

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet Seedlings. 2 years, 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each; 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.

Dwarf (Chinquapin). 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

Japan Giant. 4 to 6 feet, \$2 each.

Numbo. 1-year grafts, 1½ to 2½ feet, \$1.25 each; seedlings, 2 years, 3 to 4 feet, 50c. each.

Paragon. 1-year grafts, 1 to 2½ feet, \$1.25 each; 2-year grafts, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.75 each.

WALNUTS

Black. 4 to 5 feet, 60c. each; 3 feet, 35c. each.

English. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each

Japan Sieboldii and **Max cordiformis.** 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each.

White (Butternut). 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each.

OTHER CHOICE NUTS

Almonds, Hardshell and **Softshell.** 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Filbert, English. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Best named varieties, 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Pecan, Paper Shell. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Shellbark Hickory, Thin Shell. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. 2 years, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Industry. \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Josslyn, or Red Jacket. 2 years, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

CURRENTS

Black Naples, Cherry, La Versailles, Red Dutch, White Grape. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Fay's Prolific, North Star. \$1.50 per doz. \$10 per 100.

Pomona. \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

.\$1 per doz., \$4 per 100

Red and Yellow Varieties.—Cuthbert, Golden Queen, Marlboro.

Cap Variety.—Gregg.

BLACKBERRIES

Except where otherwise quoted, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100

Our Blackberries are extra-selected stock, grown from root-cuttings.

Erie, Kittatinny, Wilson, Jr.

Rathbun. \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

On account of the perishable condition of Strawberry plants, we advise that they should be shipped by express.

We can supply the following list during April and May at \$2 per 100, \$5 per 1,000

Our Strawberry plants quoted herein are put up especially for the retail trade, and are large and finely rooted.

Aroma, Bubach, Brandywine, Crescent, Early Hathaway, Excelsior, Gandy, Gladstone, Haverland, Marshall, Michel's Early, Nick Ohmer, Rio, Star, Sharpless, Warfield.

GRAPES

Unless otherwise quoted, 2-year grade, very fine.
40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Black Varieties.—Champion or Talman, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Moore's Early, Telegraph, Wilder, Worden, Campbell's Early, Eaton, Rockwood.

Red Varieties.—Agawam, Brighton, Catawba, Diana, Iona, Jefferson, Lindley, Salem, Ulster Prolific, Vergennes, Wyoming Red.

White Varieties.—Duchess, Lady Washington, Lady, Martha, Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Pocklington.

Vegetable Roots and Plants

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT. Linnaeus. Strong roots. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ASPARAGUS. 2 years, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000. Conover's Colossal, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira, Dreer's Eclipse. Palmetto,

SAGE. Holt's Mammoth. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

HORSE-RADISH SETS. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

HOP VINES. Golden Cluster. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

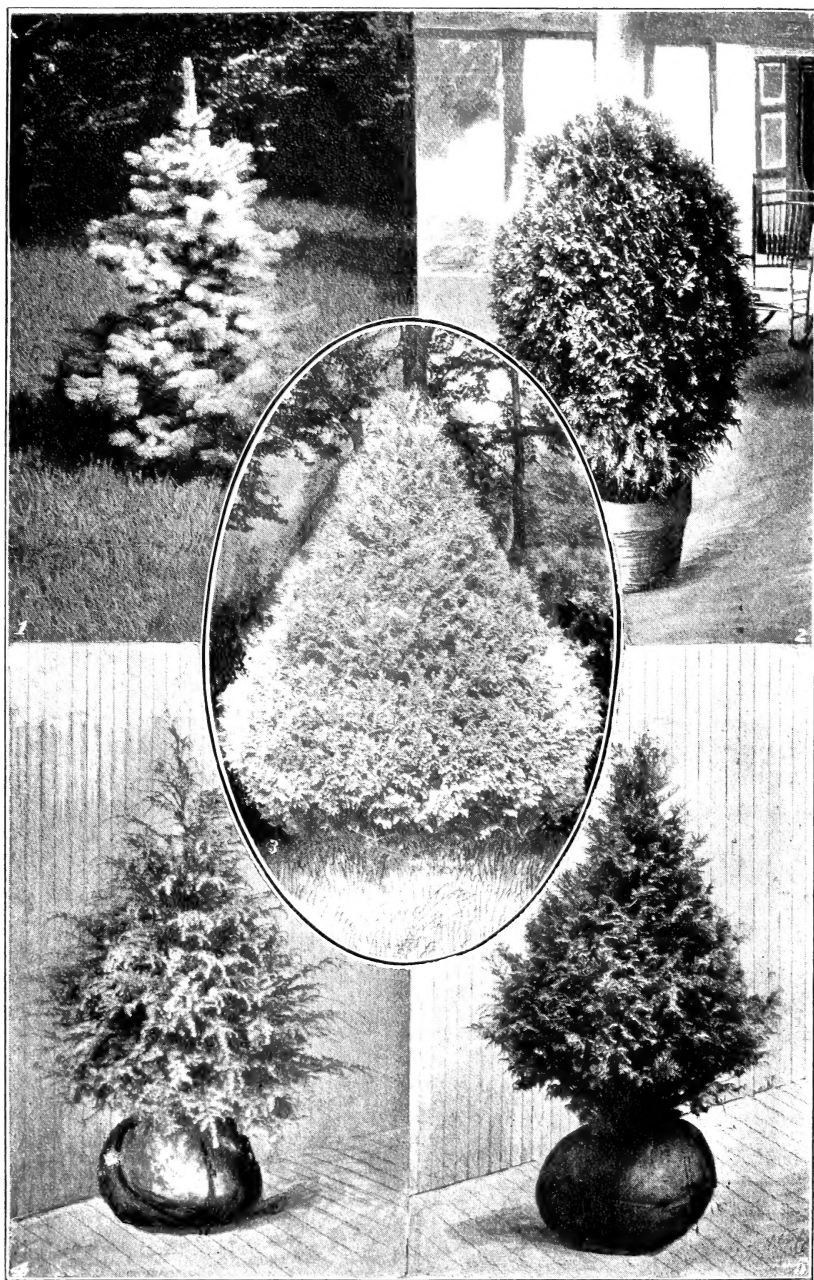
INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abies	6, 7	Cryptomeria	11	Juglans	34	Quinces	78
Acanthopanax	45	Cupressus	11	Juniper	14, 12	Raspberries	79
Acer	26-28	Curran	59, 79	Juniperus	11, 12	Red-Bud Tree	32, 46
Actinidia	75	Cydonia	48	Kalmia	23	Retinospora	13-16
Aesculus	29, 40	Cypress	11	Kentucky Coffee Tree	34	Rhamnus	58
Ailanthus	28	Cytisus	32, 48	Kerria	55	Rhododendrons	24
Akebia	70	Daphne	20	Koeleruteria	34	Rhodotypos	58
Alders	29	Deciduous Cypress	43	Larch	35	Rhubarb	79
Almonds	79	Deutzias	48	Larix	25	Rhus	58
Alnus	29	Dianthus	74	Laurel	24	Ribes	59
Altheas	52, 54	Dicentra	74	Leucothoe	21	Robinia	41
Amelanchier	45	Diervilla	50	Ligustrum	55, 56, 66	Rosa rugosa	66
Amorpha	45	Dogwood	32, 47	Lilacs	61-63	Rosa Wichuraiana	69
Ampelopsis	71	Dutchman's Pipe	71	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub	43	Rose of Sharon	52
Andromeda	40, 45	Elaeagnus	50	Lime	43	Roses	67-69
Apples	78	Elder	59	Lindens	43	Rudbeckia	76
Apricots	78	Elms	43, 44	Liquidambar	35	Sage	79
Aralia	29	Empress Tree	37	Liriodendron	35	Salisbury	42
Arbovitae	17, 18	Erianthus	77	Locust	34, 41	Salix	46
Aristolochia	71	Eulalias	77	Lonicera	56, 57, 72	Salt Bush	46
Arundo	77	Eunymus	20, 51, 72	Lycium	66	Sambucus	59
Ashes	33, 34	Eupatorium	74	Maclura	66	Sciadopitys	16
Asparagus	79	Evergreens	5, 65	Magnolia	21, 35, 36	Service Berry	45
Azaleas	20, 22, 45, 65	Foxchorda	51	Mahonia	21	Shellbark	79
Baccharis	46	Fagus	32, 33	Maidenhair Tree	42	Siberian Pea Tree	46
Baccharis	46	False Indigo	45	Maples	26-28	Silk Vine	72
Beeches	32, 33	Filbert	79	Matrimony Vine	72	Silver Bell	52
Berberis	46, 66	Firs	6, 7	Mock Orange	57	Smoke Tree	58
Betula	29, 30	Forsythia	51, 52	Moonflower	72	Snowballs	64
Bignonia	71	Fraxinus	33, 34	Mountain Ash	42, 43	Sorbus	42, 43
Biotas	18	Fruits	78, 79	Morus	36, 37	Spiraea	59, 60
Birches	29, 30	Funkia	74	Mulberry	36, 37	Spruces	7, 8, 10, 19
Bittersweet	71	Gaillardia	74	Myrtle	72	Staphylea	61
Blackberries	79	Ginkgo	42	Nectarines	78	Stephanandra	61
Boxwood	20	Gleditschia	34	Nuts	79	Stokesia	76
Bladder Senna	47	Godetia	34	Oaks	40, 41	Strawberries	79
Bleeding Heart	74	Golden Bell	51	Orange, Osage	66	Stuartia	61
Bladder Nut	61	Golden Chain	32	Paulownia	37	St. John's Wort	55
Blue Spirea	46	Gooseberries	79	Pavia	45	Styrax	43, 61
Bridal Wreath	60	Grapes	79	Peaches	78	Sweet Gum	35
Buckthorn	54, 58	Grasses	77	Peaches, Flowering	39	Sweet Shrub	46
Burning Bush	51	Guelder Rose	64	Pears	78	Symphoricarpus	61
Buxus	20, 65	Gymnocladus	34	Peonies	75, 76	Syringa	57, 61-63
Callicarpa	46	Halesia	52	Pepper Bush	47	Tamarix	63
Calycanthus	46	Hamamelis	52	Perennials	73-76	Taxodium	43
Caragana	46	Hedera	72	Periploca	72	Taxus	16
Caryopteris	46, 73	Hedge Plants	65	Persica	39	Thorn	32
Carpinus	31	Helenium	74	Persimmons	78	Thuya	17, 18, 65
Catalpas	30, 31	Hemerocallis	74	Phellodendron	37	Thuyopsis	19
Cedars	11, 12	Hercules' Club	29	Philadelphus	57, 58	Tilia	43
Cedrus	11	Hibiscus	52, 66, 74	Phloxes	76	Trees of Drooping Habit	44
Celastrus	71	Hippophae	54	Photinia	58	Tritonia	76
Cephalanthus	46	Hollies	21	Picea	7-10, 65	Tsuga	19, 65
Cephalotaxus	11	Hollyhocks	74	Pines	12, 13	Tulip Tree	35
Cerasus	38	Honey Locust	34	Pinus	12, 13	Ulmus	43, 44
Cercis	32, 46	Honeysuckles	56, 57, 72	Plane, Oriental	37	Umbrella Pine	16
Cherries	38, 78	Hop Tree	58	Platanus	37	Vegetable Roots	79
Chestnuts	79	Hop Vines	79	Platycodon	76	Viburnum	63, 64
Chinese Arbovitae	18	Hornbeam	71	Plums	78	Vinca	72
Chinese Sumac	28	Horse-Chestnuts	29	Plums, Flowering	39	Vines	70
Chonanthus	46	Horse-Radish	79	Poplars	38	Walnuts	34, 79
Cladrastis	31	Hydrangea	54	Populus	38	Waxberries	61
Clematis	71	Hypericum	55, 74	Potentilla	58	Weigelas	50
Clethra	47	Ilex	21, 55	Prinos	55	White Fringe Tree	46
Colutea	47	Ipomoea	72	Privet	55	Willows	42
Corchorus	55	Iris	74, 75	Prunus	38, 39, 58	Wistaria	72, 73
Cornus	32, 46	Ivy	71	Pseudotsuga	11	Witch Hazel	52
Corylus	48	Japan Quince	48	Ptelea	58	Xanthorrhiza	64
Cotoneaster	47	Japanese Maples	28	Pyrethrum	78	Xanthoceras	64
Crabs, Flowering	39	Jasminum	55	Pyrus	39	Yews	16
Crataegus	32	Judas Tree	32, 46	Quercus	40, 41	Yucca	76



OVER

[illegible]



1. A Blue Spruce at Glenwood. 2. The compact Arborvitae is useful in vases. 3. One of our Golden Plume-like Retinosporas. 4 and 5. Hamlock Spruce and Plume-like Retinospora, illustrating method of shipping Evergreens with a ball of earth, wrapped in burlap, about their roots. Handled in this way, loss seldom occurs.

THE WM. H. MOON CO.
GLENWOOD NURSERIES
MORRISVILLE
PENNSYLVANIA